

March/April 1984

Volume 10 No. 4

GRADUATE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI MAGAZINE



MEGA PROJECTS IN THE HUMANITIES

Tomio Nitta

675 KHW
8007# 3VE #1008

00010339009
P CARSON BA
10 HOGARTH AVE
TORONTO ON
CANADA

**INSIDE
REVENUE CANADA HITS
RESEARCHERS**



Bulk Third class
Troisième classe
Permit No 103
OWEN SOUND

"The Loon and the Fish" by Kananginak



K

World renowned Eskimo artist, Kananginak of Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories is one of seven famous Canadian artists whose work is now available in a special edition. His latest work is shown here.

An exclusive arrangement between the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative and the Mintmark Press enables you for the first time to have the work of a famous Eskimo artist at a popular price.

Each specially commissioned print measures 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 26" and is reproduced on fine art paper to the highest standards of quality and craftsmanship.

These works are not available in any other form. The Mintmark Edition is the only edition. Each print comes to you with Mintmark Press's guarantee: if not completely delighted with your acquisition, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Beautiful graphics from the following artists also available:



A Kenojuak



B Pudlo



C Kananginak



D Pitseolak



E Pitseolak




F Lucy



G Jamasie



I Lucy

 This mark, which appears on each print along with the stonecutter's "chop" mark and the artist's own symbol, is the official emblem of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Cape Dorset, northwest Territories.



This is the seal of Mintmark Press, a Canadian firm specializing in the high-quality reproduction of fine art. Mintmark Press has exclusive rights to reproduce specially-commissioned prints by members of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative.

Please send me the following Cape Dorset Eskimo print reproductions at \$23.95 each or \$88.00 for any four, plus \$4.85 for handling and shipping (overseas: \$7.50). Ontario residents add 7% sales tax. Indicate quantities:

A B C D E F G I K

Cheque or money order to Alumni Media enclosed:

Charge to my Master Charge, Visa or American Express Account No.

Name

Street

Apt.

Expiry date:

City

Prov.

P. Code

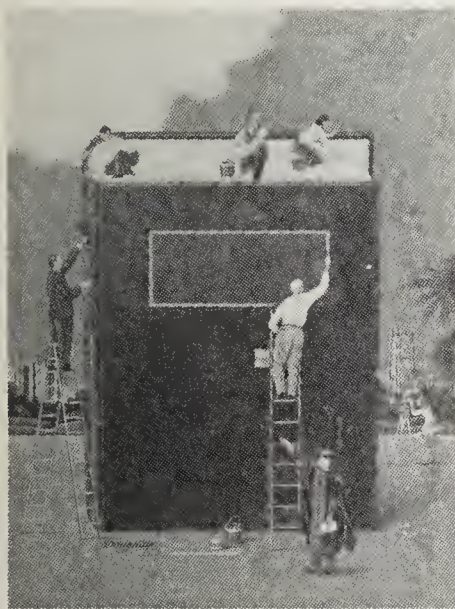
Signature

Alumni Media, 124 Ava Rd., Toronto, Ontario M6C 1W1

UNCONDITIONAL MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

If you are not satisfied, please return your purchase to us and your money will be returned (*less handling and postage*).

GRADUATE



THE MEGA PROJECTS

By John Aitken. World class research in the humanities. **Page 6.**

SEEING BEYOND BONES

By Naomi Mallovy. A new technique may render X-rays obsolete. **Page 10.**

ARCHIVES

By Ian Montagnes. Father Scollard's passion for the past. **Page 13.**

ON WRITING WELL

By Judith Knelman. And saying little. That is a problem. **Page 14.**

TAXING RESEARCHERS

By Judith Knelman. Revenue Canada's interest in scholars' dollars. **Page 16.**

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By D.W. Strangway. A challenge and an opportunity. **Page 19.**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

By Pamela Cornell. Marvi Ricker's job is making friends. **Page 20.**

CAMPUS NEWS

By Pamela Cornell. Computers free meds for bedside manners. **Page 25.**

ALUMNI NEWS

By Mary Martin. Symposium pays tribute to Toronto's 150th year. **Page 28.**

EVENTS

Page 32.

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 25

By Chris Johnson. **Page 34.**

Editor: John Aitken

Managing Editor: Margaret MacAulay

Staff Writers: Pamela Cornell, Judith Knelman **Editorial Assistant:** Anne Forte

Art Director: Andrew Smith **Production Co-ordinator:** Sandra Sarner

Layout & Typesetting: Chris Johnson

Cover Illustration: Tomio Nitto

Advisory Board: Jack Batten, B.A., LL.B. *chairman*; Prof. William B. Dunphy, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.; George W. Edmonds, B.A., Q.C.; Hart Hanson, B.A.; Martin O'Malley; John Millyard, B.A.; Prof. T.M. Robinson, B.A., B.Litt., Ken Whitehurst, B.A. **Associates:** Donald G. Ivey, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., vice-president, Institutional Relations; Lee MacLaren, B.A., M.A., director, Private Funding; E.B.M. Pinnington, B.A., director, Alumni Affairs. **Publisher:** Elizabeth Wilson, B.A., director, Information Services.

Alumni Address Changes: Please send mailing label or quote number at its top to Alumni Affairs, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-2139.

Advertising Representatives: Alumni Media Ltd., 124 Ava Road, Toronto, M6C 1W1; (416) 781-6661.

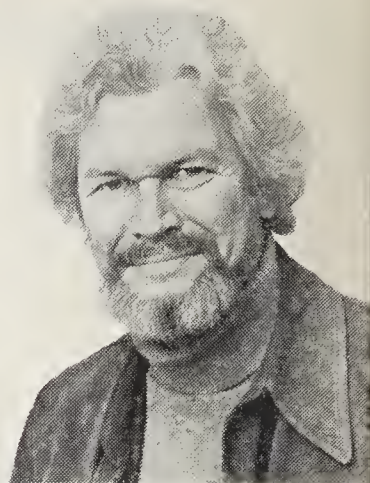
Address all other correspondence to Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-2104.

Printed in Canada by RBW Graphics.

The Graduate, with a circulation of 148,000 is published five times a year by the Department of Information Services, University of Toronto. All material is copyright ©1984 Governing Council, University of Toronto, and may be reprinted with written permission. Graduates of the University of Toronto receive The Graduate free of charge. Others who wish to subscribe may do so: \$10 (Canada and U.S.A.); \$15 (abroad). Please make cheques payable to University of Toronto.

ISSN 0042-0212

ANIMAL RIGHTS



EARLY IN THE MORNING, ON THE LAST SUNDAY IN January, a group of people broke into an animal care facility in the science wing at Scarborough College and released about 70 mice, rats and gerbils from their cages. Identification tags were removed and the words "Animal Liberation Front" were spray-painted on the wall. Mice with tiny electrodes implanted in their skulls were delivered to a television station and a newspaper office. Members of the psychology department arrived Monday morning to be faced not only with the loss of thousands of hours of research, but television crews and newspaper reporters as well.

All of which should be merely absurd, a prank with unfortunate undertones of vandalism and a definite tinge of irony. (Imagine the fate of the mice and gerbils when the rats were released; so much for "liberation".)

But according to researchers at the University of Toronto and other institutions, the anti-vivisectionists are becoming increasingly active. Under provincial law, licensed pounds are required to supply licensed research facilities with animals. Dr. Charles Hollenberg, vice-provost, health sciences, at U of T, said that anti-vivisectionist groups have made representations to several local councils in the last year, with the result that it is becoming more difficult to obtain animals, particularly dogs, for research.

"This is part of a broad attack," he said, "not just in Toronto but in many centres, on the use of animals in medical research. It's always been present but it has picked up in tempo and in scope." He added that associated with these people, although disavowed by the more responsible groups, is a "lunatic fringe" which will actually attempt to destroy research facilities. As a result of the incident at Scarborough, those animals will have to be euthanized, according to Professor James Gurd, chairman of the college's animal care committee, who added that "this is contrary to what these people wanted."

In September 1982, a report was commissioned by Harvard University on various aspects of the animal rights movement in the U.S. It's a fairly lengthy document but the gist of it is that there are many separate groups with large memberships and that they are rolling in money. (One group alone has a net worth of \$42 million.) All are intent upon abolishing the use of animals in research.

They have not been ineffective. In Massachusetts a bill has been passed by the state legislature prohibiting researchers from buying stray dogs and cats from local pounds. Seven other states have passed similar legisla-

tion and in Massachusetts, as of October, it will be illegal to import animals for research into the state. University officials in Massachusetts say the legislation will likely result in termination of important bio-medical experiments.

This is appalling. We are talking now about people, men and women and children who are leading normal, active lives and who would be dead were it not for the results of the use of animals in research. The list is endless but includes surgical treatment of cardiovascular diseases and all transplants (eyes, kidneys, lungs, hearts and now livers), not to mention insulin.

There are alternatives to animal research. One is the use of human beings, which is unacceptable. Another is to end research, which is equally unacceptable.

There is an alternative open to the anti-vivisectionists and that is to refuse, for themselves and for members of their families, any medical or surgical treatment which has developed from the use of animals in research laboratories. That would be a far more courageous way of demonstrating their beliefs than trashing laboratory facilities and experiments or, as is the case with most of the associations, lobbying for legislation which inhibits the rights of the rest of us to the best medical care that can be achieved.

It's hard to fathom what motivates people who agitate against medical advance. At the University of Toronto any use of animals in research must go through four levels of approval, each rigorous and concerned with the humane treatment of the animals and the scientific validity of the experiment proposed.

Dr. Hollenberg has spelled it out. "Medical research depends on animal experimentation. The anti-vivisectionists concentrate on the particular. We should focus on the generality, the necessity for medical advance."

* * *

Special thanks to Earle Birney for allowing us to use his verse on Toronto (Alumni News, page 28). An unpublished Earle Birney: you saw it here first!

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Aitken". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish at the end.

John Aitken, Editor



A GREAT TRADITION

A GREAT TRADITION University of Toronto

Character

Founded in 1827, one of the oldest and largest universities in Canada, the University of Toronto is a tradition of excellence, superb teaching staff, high-quality research, athletic and recreational facilities and extensive student services. No other university offers the same diversity of programs and resources. Academic excellence is our prime goal but we recognize, too, the importance of the total university experience. Student enrollment is 52,286, faculty numbers 6,200.

Location

Toronto, Ontario, a dynamic multi-cultural city of nearly three million people, combines an attractive, healthy and safe environment with an outstanding array of educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.

Library Facilities

Among the University's many outstanding resources is its library system, rated one of the top ten in North America. More than 40 libraries contain the most comprehensive collection of research material in Canada.

Faculty

We attract the brightest and the best. Faculty members, including Nobel Prize winners and Pulitzer Prize nominees, are tops in their fields. There is a strong commitment to developing rewarding contacts between professors and students.



Three Campus System

We're bigger than Harvard, Yale, Oxford or Cambridge – but don't be alarmed by our size. The University's three campuses – St. George in downtown Toronto, Scarborough, in the City of Scarborough 33 km to the east of the downtown campus, and Emdale, in the City of Mississauga, an equal distance to the west – provide students with a sense of community.

Arts and Science Colleges

All Arts and Science students belong to one of the seven colleges on the St. George Campus (Jehin, New, St. Michael's, Trinity, University, Victoria or Woodsworth), the college for part-time students, Emdale College or Scarborough College. Each has a distinctive character.

Your college is your home base. It provides numerous services and functions including academic, personal and financial counselling, a records centre and residence accommodation. No matter which college you belong to, you have access to all Arts and Science programs on your campus. All graduates receive a University of Toronto degree.

Academic Programs

PROFESSIONAL FACULTY PROGRAMS

Applied Science and Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Engineering Science
Geological Engineering
Industrial Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science

Architecture

Forestry

Forest Science
Wood Products Science

Landscape Architecture

Music

Composition
Conducting
History and Literature of Music
Music Education
Theory
Performance
(Bachelor's Degree)
(Master's Degree)
(Licentiate Diploma)

Nursing

Pharmacy

Physical and Health Education

Rehabilitation Medicine

Occupational Therapy
Physical Therapy

ARTS AND SCIENCE PROGRAMS

The Humanities

American Studies
Ancient Near East Studies
Ancient Syria/Palestine
Art and Art History
Astronomy
Canadian Literature and Language
Classical Studies
Chinese Language and Literature
Chinese Studies
Classical Philosophy
Christianity and Culture
Criminology
Cultural Criticism
Classics



Faculties

A faculty is an academic unit which has a number of teaching departments. From high school, you can enter the faculties of Applied Science and Engineering, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Arts and Science, Forestry, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical and Health Education and Rehabilitation Medicine (Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy). Other faculties – Law, Medicine and Dentistry – require some undergraduate work for admission. And then there are those which require completion of an undergraduate degree for admission: Social Work, Management Studies, Library and Information Science, Education, Theology, and the School of Graduate Studies.

Student Services

No matter which campus you are on, there is an exciting range of services and activities. Over 200 recognized groups on campus answer your need to get involved, including student governments, student newspapers, radio stations, theatre and music groups. There are also debating and language clubs, political associations and special interest groups.

The Koffler Student Services Centre, located on the St. George Campus, brings many student services under one roof: the Bookstore, Career Centre, Campus Chaplain's Association, Counselling and Learning Skills Service, Health Service and Psychiatric Clinic, Housing Service, Office of Student Awards, and Services to Disabled Persons.

Housing

Where will you live? At the University, there are a number of options. Many out-of-town students choose to live in residence. There are several attached to the various colleges, as well as Devonshire House (for men) which has no direct affiliation with any college. If you indicate a need for residence on your application for admission to the University, you will automatically be sent an application form. However, academic acceptance does not guarantee a place in residence. The Housing Service, in the Koffler Student Services Centre, will be a help if you prefer to look at alternatives to residence. There are dormitories, co-op houses, rooms, apartments and houses for rent nearby.

Athletics

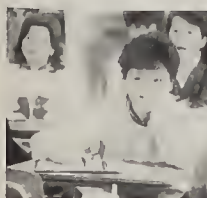
There are world-class athletic facilities on all three campuses. The St. George Campus Centre (including swimming pool, gymnasium, indoor track and courts), the North Wing of Hart House, playing fields and courts are on the St. George Campus. Scarborough and Emdale have excellent facilities, too. A wide range of athletic programs are offered at every level, with family, intramural and recreational opportunities.

Arts and Science

Admission Requirements

In response to the new curriculum guidelines (OSSS) from the Ontario Ministry of Education, the Faculty of Arts and Science has approved the following new admission requirements:

- Applicants must be eligible for the new Ontario Secondary School Diploma (OSSD).
- Applicants must present at least six (6) Ontario Academic Courses (OACs).
- One (1) credit must be OAC English I/II and/or another in either Mathematics or a language other than English.
- No more than two (2) OACs in any one subject will be accepted.
- No consideration will be given to the length of time taken to complete the OSSD and the six OACs.



Undergraduate Programs at a Glance

ALL ARTS AND SCIENCE PROGRAMS REQUIRE OAC ENGLISH I/ANGLAIS.

Division	Degree Awarded	Program Length	Required Ontario Academic Courses	Location (Campus)
The Humanities	BA	3-4	—Language credits recommended for some language programs	All colleges on all three campuses
The Life Sciences (includes The Basic Medical Sciences)	BSc	3-4	—Depending upon program Algebra and Geometry Calculus Chemistry Physics Biology strongly recommended	All colleges on all three campuses
The Physical Sciences	BSc	3-4	—Depending upon program Algebra and Geometry Calculus Chemistry Physics	All colleges on all three campuses
The Social Sciences	BA, or BSc, or BCom	3-4	—A few programs require Algebra and Geometry Calculus	St. George and Emdale

† All Arts and Science students belong to a college



Undergraduate Programs at a Glance

Division	Degree Awarded	Program Length	Required Ontario Academic Courses	Additional Notes
Applied Science and Engineering	BASc	4 years	—English I/II —Algebra and Geometry —Calculus —Chemistry —Physics	Programs offered: Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geo-Engineering, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Engineering and Materials Science, Engineering Science. Only 5% of places available to foreign students.
Architecture †	BArch	5	—English I/II —Algebra and Geometry —Calculus	All applicants must complete a questionnaire and submit a portfolio.
Forestry	BScF	4	—English I/II —Chemistry —Algebra and Geometry or Finite Mathematics —Biology —Physics recommended	In third year, students choose from Forest Science or Wood Products Science.
Landscape Architecture	BLA	5	—English I/II —Algebra and Geometry —Calculus or Finite Mathematics	All applicants must complete a questionnaire and submit a portfolio.
Music †	MusBac	4	—Five OACs other than Music	Audition and musical requirements (all programs). All applicants submit an 800-kilometer radius of Toronto must audition in person. Others may send cassettes or tapes. Please contact the Faculty of Music for information. For information contact the Faculty of Music prior to year of entry to request a music questionnaire which has to be returned before an audition will be held up or before a tape may be sent in.
Nursing	BScN	4	—English I/II —Chemistry —Credits in Biology and Mathematics are recommended	Only 10% of places are available to foreign students.
Pharmacy †	BScPhm	4	—English I/II —Algebra and Geometry —Calculus —Chemistry —Physics	All applicants must write the Pharmacy College Admission Test (PCAT) by February 1989. Application deadline for PCAT is mid-December. For information contact the Faculty of Pharmacy. Not open to foreign students. Must appear as first of second choice on the Universities Application Form.
Physical and Health Education	BPhE	4	—Biology —One of Biology, Chemistry or Physics —One of Algebra and Geometry or Calculus or Finite Mathematics	Not open to foreign students or out-of-province students except from NFLE, PEI, NB, SASK, YT or NWT.
Rehabilitation Medicine (Physical Therapy)	BScPT	4	—English I/II —Biology —Chemistry —Physics —One of Algebra and Geometry or Calculus or Finite Mathematics	Not open to foreign students or out-of-province students except from NFLE, PEI, NB, SASK, YT or NWT.
Occupational Therapy	BScOT	4	—English I/II —One of Biology, Chemistry or Physics —One of Algebra and Geometry or Calculus or Finite Mathematics	Not open to foreign students or out-of-province students except from NFLE, PEI, NB, SASK, YT or NWT.

† Note: The choice of this faculty must appear as first choice on the University of Toronto's Supplementary Application Form.

Application dates for 1989

March 15 Summer Session (first term)

April 15 (exceptional divisions)

May 15 Summer Session (second term)

June 1 Arts and Science (all campuses) – full-time and part-time study and Forestry

June 30 Part-time Nursing and Engineering

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

Applications will be accepted after these dates where possible, but not for limited programs.

one of the tests as early as possible, since test results take 4-6 weeks to reach you.

Costs

The cost of attending university varies according to the student's program of study and place of residence during the academic year (September to May). Tuition fees range from approximately \$1,410 to \$1,794 for Canadian students and from \$5,322 to \$8,675 for foreign students.

Students living at home can anticipate costs in the range of \$3,500 to \$4,000.

Students attending university here have costs in the \$6,500 to \$7,000 range. These estimates include incidentals, clothing or laundry fees, books, board and lodging, local transportation and miscellaneous expenses. Average annual cost of living in residence is \$4,000 (including meals).

University Awards

Each spring, the University, its colleges and faculties award approximately 700 admission scholarships to about 10 per cent of students entering first year. Of these, 120 are given by the University and may be held by students in any college or faculty. Most University scholarships are for \$1,600 per year for four years provided the student maintains satisfactory academic and faculty awards vary in value.

Financial Assistance

Financial awards must not be a barrier to pursuing a university career. The Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) provides students with both non-repayable grants and repayable loans – which you don't have to start repaying until six months after you graduate or leave school. There are also non-repayable bursaries, ranging in value from \$200 – \$700, and small emergency loans.

For more information about University awards and financial assistance, contact the Office of Student Awards.

Campus Visits

Choosing a university is one of the most important decisions you will ever make. If you're interested in the University of Toronto, come and visit us. Read all of the descriptive material, visit the colleges which appeal to you, sit in on classes, talk with college registrars, professors and students – and spend a good deal of time considering. Your decision is a highly personal one. To organize a campus visit:

Ontario Secondary School Students, call (during Oct.-Nov./Feb./March)

St. George Campus

Card Allen (416) 978-4426

Emdale Campus

Olga Lewis (416) 828-5217

Scarborough Campus

Counselling Services (416) 284-3292

all others, call (416) 978-4485

On weekdays in June, July and August, guided walking tours of the St. George Campus are offered from Hart House.

Telephone (416) 978-5000 on weekdays.

For more information, or a copy of the University's fully detailed Handbook *A Great Tradition*, contact:

Office of Admissions

University of Toronto

315 Bloor Street West

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A3

(416) 978-2771

August, 1988



Build your library from ours.

Introductory Membership Offer

• Choose any one of the invaluable works shown here at the price listed in the coupon below as your introduction to membership in the Book-of-the-

Month Club • You would expect to pay considerably more in stores for books and records of comparable quality • You simply agree to purchase only 4 Selections or Alternates from hundreds of-

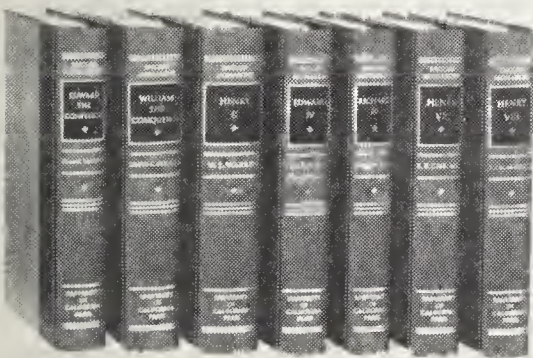
ferred during the next two years • Special member's prices for the 4 books you buy average \$19 per book (Total: \$76).*
*Based on the current average prices, including shipping and handling.



Beethoven: The Nine Symphonies and The Five Piano Concertos

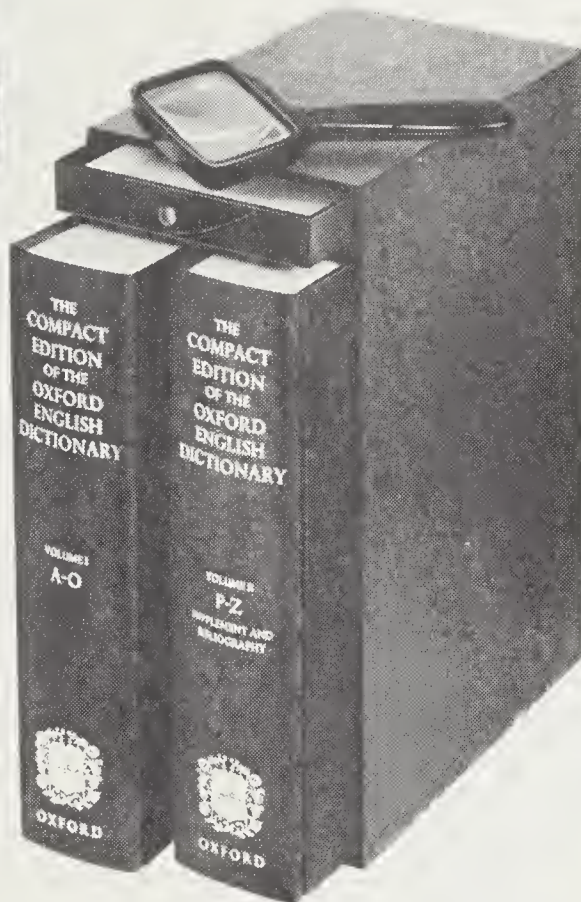
13 records or 8 cassettes for \$24.95

Sir Georg Solti conducts the Chicago Symphony in the nine-record set of Beethoven's nine symphonies. In collaboration with Vladimir Ashkenazy, Solti and the Chicago Symphony perform Beethoven's five concertos.



English Monarchs

An impressive biographical collection. Some of the world's most distinguished historians provide penetrating portrayals of England's most controversial kings: Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Henry II, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII and Henry VIII.



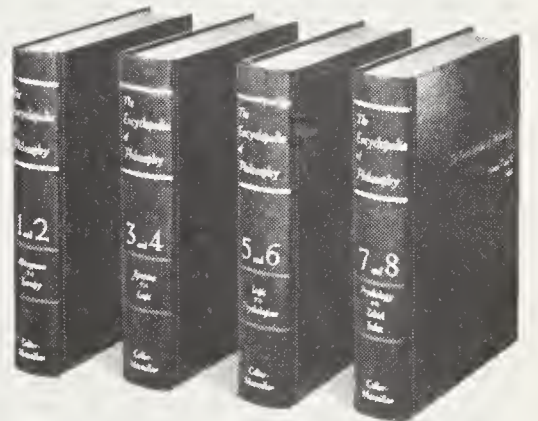
The Compact Edition of The Oxford English Dictionary

Through a special photoreduction process, every word of the original 13-volume set has been reproduced in this two-volume Compact Edition. A magnifying glass is included in special slipcase drawer.



The Second World War by Winston S. Churchill

New Chartwell Edition of this six-volume Nobel Prize-winning masterwork, in genuine leather quarter-bindings, with a foreword by William L. Shirer. Churchill's Olympian wisdom, passion and wit — and his unique role as a wartime leader — make his account of World War II unforgettable reading. Frontispiece photographs, 3-color battle-map endpapers, 195 additional maps, charts and diagrams.



The Encyclopedia of Philosophy

Regarded as the most comprehensive encyclopedia of philosophy ever published, this superb four-volume set encompasses all aspects of ancient, medieval, modern, Eastern and Western thought.

Facts About Membership

You receive the *Book-of-the-Month Club News*® 15 times a year (about every 3 1/2 weeks). Each issue reviews a Selection plus scores of Alternates. If you want the Selection, do nothing. It will be shipped to you automatically. If you want one or more Alternate books — or no book at all — indicate your decision on the Reply Form always enclosed and return it by the date specified. *Return Privilege:* If the *News* is delayed and you receive the Selection without having had 10 days to notify us, you may return it for credit at our expense. *Cancellations:* Membership may be discontinued, either by you or by the Club, at any time after you have bought 4 additional books.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB®



Book-of-the-Month Club (Canada) Ltd., 49 Westmore Drive, Rexdale, Ontario M9V 4M3

CHECK ☒ ONE BOX ONLY

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 912. Compact O.E.D.
\$29.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 962. English Monarchs
\$27.50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 917. Ency. of
Philosophy \$29.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 959. The Second
World War \$35 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 932. Beethoven
(13 records) \$24.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 933. Beethoven
(8 cassettes) \$24.95 |

Please enrol me as a member of Book-of-the-Month Club and send me the work I have checked at left, billing me for the appropriate amount, plus shipping and handling charges. I agree to buy 4 more books during the next two years. A shipping and handling charge is added to each shipment.

CA885-3

4-64

Name (Please print clearly)

Address Apt.

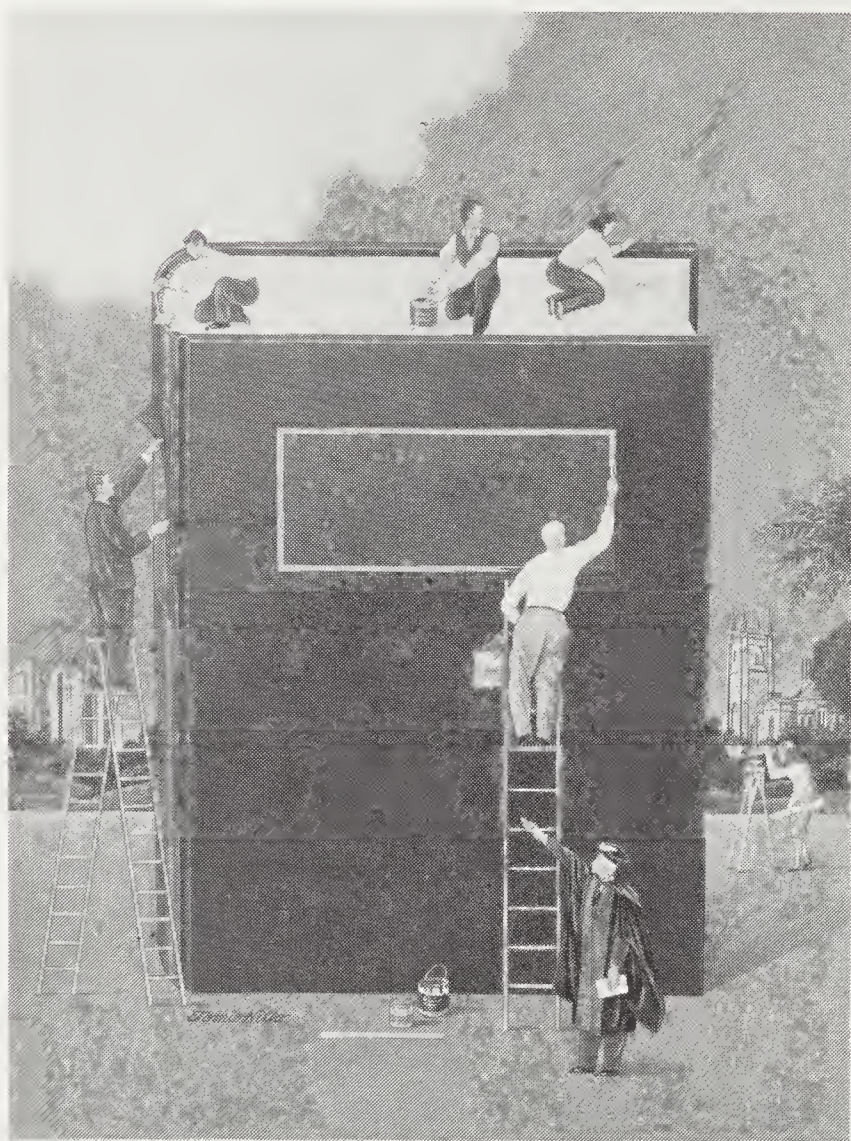
City Province Postal Code

All orders subject to approval.

THE MEGA PROJECTS

BY JOHN AITKEN

WORLD CLASS RESEARCH
IN THE HUMANITIES



TOMIO NITTO

THERE IS QUIET SPLENDOR, A SENSE OF EXCITEMENT and just a dash of chutzpah in what may, for lack of a better name, be called the University's mega projects. There are nine of them and their directors reckon deadlines by the decade, their confidence of completion based on faith, if not irrelevance. Deaths occur but the work continues, surviving scholars bluffing their way through economic uncertainties, buoyed by the understated sense of importance which they attach to their work. Scholarship is timeless.

These are men and women who involve themselves in works which sometimes amount to careers, and it seems not totally unreasonable to ask them to talk about what they're doing (which they dearly love to do) and then to ask what's in it for the rest of us. We're talking about millions of dollars being spent to publish, for example, *seventy-five volumes* of essays, correspondence, adages and in fact just about every word a 16th century intellectual ever put to paper. That is one of the biggest single projects, the Collected Works of Erasmus.

One must never lose faith. Academics, intellectuals, are stereotypically absent-minded grey-haired old men constantly losing their spectacles and totally oblivious to the real world; or stuffy, imperious and generally formidable women who probably know but do not care that it's raining outside or the apocalypse has come. But the truth is that they are wily and often ingenious manipulators who wheedle and coax sufficient means to accomplish their ends. They are passionate about their disciplines, their research projects; obsessed, as often as not. Lack of government funding will probably not do much to hinder the current projects. The real problem lies in getting new projects started as younger men and women devise them, for this is what a university does.

What follows is a sampling of what's going on, amplified by brief visits with some of the people involved. We've already reported on some of the projects in previous issues of *The Graduate* and doubtless we'll have more to say in the future. There's no rush, really; some of these projects will continue into the next century and many of us will lie in our graves before the work is done. By then there may well be other massive projects under way and new generations of scholars will be nibbling happily at some esoteric piece of the human condition, while simultaneously chewing their fingernails as they worry about where the money is going to come from. No matter. A little desperation adds spice to their endeavours.

The Historical Atlas of Canada, says project director Bill Dean of the geography department, shows the development of Canada from the ice age to 1960 ("well," he adds, "we had to stop somewhere"). Its focus, which makes it unique, is almost entirely on the cultural and social elements of Canada's evolution. The first volume deals with the coming of the Europeans to a land occupied by fairly sophisticated people with a complex system of trade and ritual warfare. It contains maps showing the location of every trading post in the early days of the New World, others tracing the spread of Indian religions. The second volume emphasizes the 19th century, the transformation to a European society, showing forms and routes of transportation, new populations and the cultural baggage they brought with them.



The final volume emphasizes the depression and the two wars, what was happening in Canada, not overseas. The introduction of women into the labour force in 1915, the impact of war on St. John's, Newfoundland, with comparisons to small towns in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. "We illustrate the number and nature of casualties that took place in Europe and almost every street is affected," says Dean. "The poignant impact of that sort of graphic is enormous." Another shows, in three-dimensional form, the impact, duration and number of men involved in the strikes of the 1930s.

Bill Dean has had to involve himself and those working with him in much original research: data they had thought would be freely available simply hadn't been collected. The Atlas, awarded a negotiated Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) grant of \$3,500,000 in 1979, is scheduled for completion by 1988. Some 220 scholars in 28 Canadian universities are involved, as well as half a dozen cartographers.

John Leyerle, dean of the School of Graduate Studies, speaks of the Atlas as "one of the fulfilments of the work of Harold Innis, who extrapolated from the fur trade a theory of communications and the origins of Canadian society, a work which was followed up by the late Marshall McLuhan."

Eight volumes and an index have been published to date of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, begun in 1959. (Volume I has entries ranging from Leif Ericson to Samuel de Champlain and the first Hudson's Bay Company fur traders.) Four more volumes will bring the project up to 1900. It takes four years to prepare a volume which, when published, becomes a standard reference work. Since the entire project is in collaboration with les Presses de l'Université Laval and is being

published simultaneously in French and English, costs are enormous. But the end result will be of interest to general readers as well as academics, and reviews of works published have been glowing. A goldmine, in fact, for any high school student with an essay to write, or anyone who simply wants to know about the people who carved out and created this Canada of ours.

The Collected Works of John Stuart Mill reveal interests beyond those of an economist. His writings provide an immense body of comment, a rich repository of 19th century ideas which, when completed, will fill 27 volumes.

Translation of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, an anticipated 20 volumes to be completed about the end of the century, will enhance our understanding of the Bible and biblical times. Sometimes boastful exaggerations of the ancient kings when describing their exploits are exposed. Other times accounts coincide with events recorded in Genesis — that's exciting!

The Dictionary of Old English will be of immediate usefulness only to a handful of scholars who can actually speak, or at least read, languages last heard nearly a thousand years ago. The late Professor Angus Cameron laboured 14 years over this, until his death last spring. Professor Ashley C. Amos continues the work which involves eventual publication of four or five volumes containing about 40,000 entries. The Oxford Dictionary, regarded as probably the greatest single achievement in humanistic scholarship, began with data from about the year 1100. It left out the early period of the English language and the Dictionary of Old English is filling that in. The results will gradually sift out into the dictionaries we buy. Meanwhile the project has brought computer technology to a new height of sophistication in the humanities.

Emile Zola, French novelist, critic, playwright, librettist, journalist, polemicist and champion of social justice, wrote 4,000 letters which, with annotations, will be published by the Zola research program, directed by Professor Bard Bakker of York University, in 12 volumes sometime before the end of the century. They will provide a mirror of the times, and of French culture and its impact on the western world at the turn of the century.

The correspondence of Madame de Graffigny, some 2,500 letters, will fill another 14 volumes, providing an intimate glimpse into the life and times of a minor novelist and playwright of mid-18th century France, a woman closely involved with Voltaire and other well-known figures. Her writings document the salon life of Paris, with a lively panorama of intrigue and gossip touching, in one way or another, virtually every great name of the period.

But why such an interest in ancient, medieval and renaissance writings? And why here, in Toronto? Why not Oxford or Cambridge or Harvard or Yale? The answers focus on scholarship and the importance of research and the inevitable argument about how you never can tell what may emerge from pure research but the truth of the matter is simpler than that.

We had the scholars, the fertile imaginations to conceive the projects. Alexandra Johnston, principal of Victoria College and director of the Records of Early English Drama (REED) project, observes that "for

A MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENT IN THE MOST PRECISE USE OF THE TERM

various reasons Toronto has always been a centre of early drama, particularly Shakespearian drama. There are probably more Elizabethan and Jacobean scholars in Toronto than anywhere else in the world. In the last 20 years we have also become, partly through John Leyerle, a major centre for the study of early drama of the 14th century. We have the immense resource of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, which provides us with the expertise in language, in documents, in what a bailiff's role is, and they back us up in Latin and in liturgics — all these things made Toronto a natural centre for this kind of work, because of the concentration of talent here."

It is this collection of mega projects which has made the University of Toronto an institution envied and admired by scholars scattered throughout the western world. Some of the projects are in peril; all of them are feeling a financial pinch and this is a matter of great concern to scholarship, to the University, and to the international reputation of Canada.

All of these projects are, despite — and partly because of — generous funding by SSHRC and in the past the Canada Council, short of cash, especially when it comes to the endgame: publishing costs. In 1983-84 SSHRC had a base budget of \$48.5 million plus \$5.9 million for strategic program support. For 1984-85, a budget of \$50.5 million has been announced; consideration of SSHRC's five-year plan and an additional \$4 million for the plan have been deferred.

Problems arose in 1981 when the cabinet cut back SSHRC's budget and the council, in turn, announced that it would have to terminate a number of its "negotiated grants" whereby a research project could be certain of a steady flow of money over a period of 15 or 20 years, subject to periodic reviews of work in progress.

The REED project, for example, was funded in 1976 as a 15-year operation, taking it to 1991 and completion. When it was reviewed in 1981, SSHRC indicated that it would not fund the project beyond 1986. "The ludicrous situation," says Johnston, "will be that the research will be done but the results not published. We need the extra five years to publish." If SSHRC stands fast, REED must look to other sources.

Many of the mega projects are in a similar state, and in late winter their directors, under the leadership of Professor Robert A. Taylor, director of the Centre for Medieval Studies, formed an umbrella group to see what could be done.

Early in February the Caucus on Research, a group of professors concerned with the adequacy of support for research, called a press conference on the day that SSHRC presented its budget request for next year to government to show their support for the council and the importance of its work. Northrop Frye laid it on the line:



"If Canada attempts to do anything which will attract the attention of the world, the success will depend upon the clout the country can carry . . . The clout is not armed forces or contributions to NATO because Canada is not a superpower . . . What is well known and respected outside Canada is almost entirely cultural, in its broadest sense academic — its scholarship and its universities.

"The decision which the cabinet is faced with now is a major historical event in the most precise use of the term."

The implications go far beyond the mega projects now under way. Certainly they will, as John Leyerle says, "have to work harder for funding" but, he adds, "the real change is going to be initiating new projects. As the existing ones wind up they won't be replaced by new ones unless SSHRC receives a substantial increase in funding."

Ron Schoeffel began the Erasmus project nearly 15 years ago with a legendary memo he wrote to his managing editor at the University of Toronto Press, then Frances Halpenny (now immersed in her own mega project, the massive *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*), which began: "In case you haven't had your share of harebrained ideas today . . ." and went on to suggest that the works of Erasmus should be made available in English. It had been assumed for centuries throughout the academic world that anyone who studied renaissance history could read not only Latin but the medieval Latin in which Erasmus wrote. Such an assumption could no longer be made, but nobody had gotten around to doing anything about it.

Halpenny told him to sound out academics in the field, all of whom proved more than enthusiastic. "I remember Sir Roger Mynors, of Oxford, in particular," says Schoeffel. "He said it was one of the craziest things he'd ever heard of but that since he only did crazy things, to let him know when it was under way and he'd be only too glad to help out." Funded initially by the Killam



Foundation through the Canada Council, later by SSHRC (which pledged \$2,000,000 over 25 years) the project took off. It has since been referred to as "one of the most massive and important scholarly enterprises of our time."

Erasmus was a key figure in a time of ferment, a man who was at the centre of all intellectual affairs. Schoeffel explains his own involvement rose from his perception that much of what Erasmus had to say about life still applies. "The classics were going downhill and there were wars all over the place and here was a man who seemed to span all of those interests," he says. "Renaissance man had always interested me. Everybody knows about Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. But someone who was friends with Luther but who wanted to build something solid and not run off to found his own faith interested me immensely, someone who seemed civilized and humane and yet who had this tragic side to his life in that this wonderful reconciliation of ideas and warring factions never came about. It's the contemporaneity of the man. In education or religion or the peace movements, whatever was going on, Erasmus seems to have been there, to have had solutions to propose or arguments that were timeless, worth looking at no matter what time you lived."

Schoeffel still hopes to be finished by the target date, 2001, at least to the extent of having all of the work in the word processors, ready for typesetting and publication. Nine volumes have been published so far, another is due this year, the rest will follow at the rate of two or three a year over the next 20 years or so. A side product has been the decision to publish a three-volume biographical dictionary, *Contemporaries of Erasmus: A Biographical Register of the Renaissance and Reformation*, the first volume to appear this year. These illustrated volumes will be a "Who's Who" of the 16th century, with more than 1,900 people mentioned.

Alexandra Johnston, as director of the REED project, is among the most vulnerable. Since 1976, she has been

exploring, through parish and municipal records, the state of theatre before the emergence of Shakespeare. The project was established "to locate, transcribe, and edit all surviving documentary evidence of drama, minstrelsy and ceremonial in England until the official closing of the theatre in 1642." What she and her colleagues have discovered is that the flowering of Elizabethan drama did not spring full grown from the ground but that Shakespeare and his peers were following a centuries old tradition of rural theatre firmly rooted in the English countryside.

"We can tell you the routes the players took," she says "which argues where the roads were . . . almost always the records of early theatre are incidental to other issues, often issues of law. Often there were brawls and in one particularly ripe incident at Norwich, a man attempted to enter the theatre without paying admission, whereupon, 'He who played the Duke drew a sword and leapt from the stage' chasing the offender into the vineyard and murdering him. And that tells us all sorts of stuff," says Johnston. "They used real swords on stage and they played at a vineyard, and how much admission cost and so on." Also, presumably, that the players had a share in the gate. "We also find out things about the language," Johnston continues. "There's a wonderful comment from a fellow in Norwich who moved his bowels at the foot of the town wall and was brought before council to be reprimanded, and as he left he turned at the door and shouted (here Sandy Johnston's voice takes on a theatrical tone and volume) ' . . . and a turd in your teeth my Lord Mayor!'

"Which is just the sort of language you get in Shakespeare. Revealed in council minutes and parish records are the soft undersides of medieval England, the language they spoke which was the language Shakespeare spoke. In York, a band of musicians complained to the council which hired them that one of their number 'is sick and deaf and besides oft drunk and cannot keep time nor tune'. The man had been on the records for 50 years. Council deliberated and agreed that the man could be let go but that he must be paid a pension by the band, which argues a more benign spirit than might have been supposed of the times."

As a result of such displays of humanity and justice a lot of people are going back to these records and rewriting the history of 16th century England. The REED project is revolutionizing historical thinking in half a dozen different fields.

"We're learning about how entertainment was mixed into social life," says Johnston. "The Great Cycle plays, for example, defined the organization of a city. When they were suppressed by the Puritans, Matthew Hutton, the Dean of York, muttered 'and how the state will bear it I know not' as he set out to suppress one of the plays from York."

What does all this expensive activity mean? Why does it matter? Johnston delves deep into the roots of the language. "The justification of this project," she says, "of any of these projects, the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, for example, is all the same, it's the coming to a greater understanding of the past. As Chaucer says, if we throw old books away we've lost the key to remembering." ■

SEEING BEYOND BONES

BY NAOMI MALLOVY

A HARMLESS NEW DIAGNOSTIC TOOL MAY RENDER X-RAYS OBSOLETE

A YEAR AGO, A MILLION DOLLAR MACHINE FOR NUCLEAR magnetic resonance (NMR) was installed by the Ontario Cancer Institute at the Princess Margaret Hospital. It was heralded as a major advance in diagnostic medicine — it could provide information about the human body that no other tools, including advanced X-ray technology, could offer.

The NMR imager has lived up to its promise. At the end of the first year of the two-year evaluation period, it has proved of undoubted usefulness. No complete assessment can be made until all the findings are in, but so far it has revealed far more than any X-ray or computed axial tomography (CT scan) and without the associated risks, says Professor Mark Henkelman of the University's Department of Medical Biophysics and staff physicist at the institute who heads the NMR research team.

Despite its size and fearsome sounding name, the NMR imager is harmless. "Nuclear" has nothing to do with weapons or reactors; it simply refers to the nuclei of certain atoms in the body whose reactions to magnetic pulses are measured. Anyone with a pacemaker, pregnant women and children under two are currently disallowed, although Canada has yet to draw up its own safety regulations regarding NMR, as have the U.S. and Great Britain.

To be imaged by the NMR, you leave behind watch, credit cards and things like metal pens which would zoom in towards the magnet and stretch out on a padded couch that slides into the machine, where you are encircled by the magnetic coil. (Some people, about three per cent, get claustrophobia in there, with their heads stuck in a magnet.) When the machine is on there's a dull, humming sound, a constant throb, throb of the magnetic pulses, which almost lulls you to sleep. For half an hour you lie perfectly still, although it's stopped at four-minute intervals when you can wriggle or scratch your nose. Meanwhile all the measurements of the electrical action inside your body are being processed by a huge bank of computers in the adjoining room; beyond it, a massive cooling unit controls the temperature of the magnetic and radio frequency coils surrounding you.

Later you look at the NMR's pictures on the screen of the computer in the anteroom. The three-dimensional views of the head are impressive; they show the layer of fat around the skull, the tissues and blood vessels, the grey and white cells of the brain, everything but the skull

itself. The spine looks unusual because instead of bone, you see all the little discs inside the spinal column, the bone marrow and the spinal fluids. While X-ray images show practically nothing but bone, NMR images show everything but. Thus sometimes X-ray and NMR can complement each other, often NMR can be counted on to give all the information that's needed.

Now this prototype machine is still in the testing stage, not yet accessible to the general public. Only volunteers, such as team members, graduate students and patients referred by their doctors as possible subjects (with their informed consent) and then selected for the research program, have undergone NMR testing. However it's predicted that this wonder child of modern diagnostic imaging may eventually take the place of X-ray, including CT scan, and will usher in a whole new era of medical knowledge.

While, as a research scientist, he is not one to make such sweeping predictions, Henkelman does revel in the fact that, in medical circles, NMR is *the* field to be in. "NMR operates on principles of physics never used in medicine before. It gives a number of pieces of information that are different. There's a big possibility that this information may be terribly important in answering medical questions."

The principles of physics are in its name. "Nuclear" refers to the nuclei of the atoms of hydrogen (and phosphorus, sodium and fluorine) which abound in the body. "Magnetic" refers to the huge magnetic coil, housed in a tube, which encircles the patient. "Resonance" refers to the behaviour of the nuclei in response to the magnetic coil when a radio beam of the right frequency (6.4 megahertz, about the middle of the radio band) is pulsed through the radio frequency coil that surrounds the magnet.

The nuclei, like tiny bar magnets, align themselves to the magnetic field; then, in response to the on/off of the radio pulse, they do smart about turns; when it stops, they snap back to their original positions. This sequence produces a detectable electromagnetic signal. Since each type of tissue in the body has a characteristic signal intensity and duration, the data, when fed into the computer, create vivid cross-sectional images of the body. These individual pictures, consisting of consecutive slices of the area of the body under study, are taken from every angle, horizontally and vertically, to produce the three-dimensional images on the computer screen, which can be reproduced in printed form for further study.

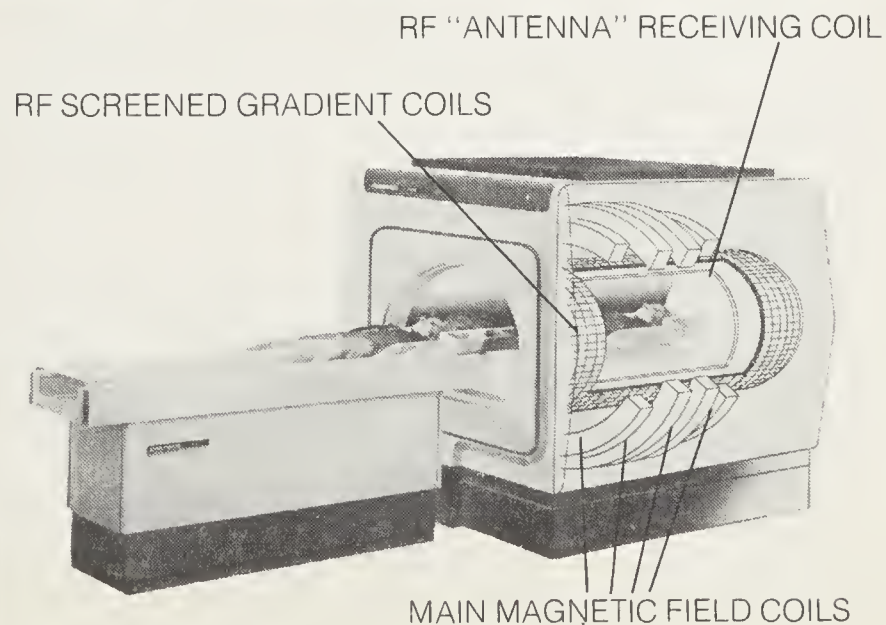
NMR may be creating a medical sensation, but its prin-

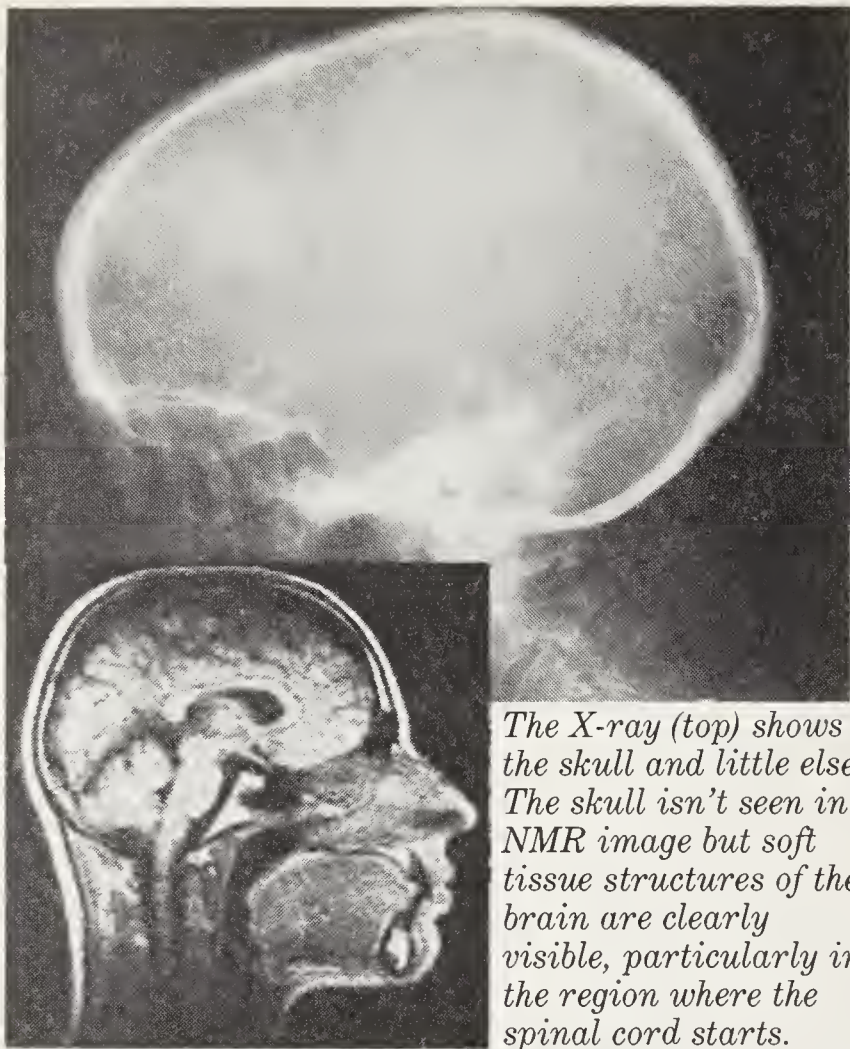
Naomi Mallovy is a freelance medical and science writer.



Professor Mark Henkelman with Nuclear Magnetic Resonance imager (above) and how it's done (right).

ciples have been known by scientists for three decades. It's used as a method of chemical analysis, with a one inch magnet surrounding a test tube, explains Robin Armstrong, dean of arts and science and a professor of physics, who uses NMR himself in his lab. The technique was formerly called "zeugmatography" from the Greek word meaning "join together". It grew out of the radio-frequency technology used in radar in World War II. In 1952, Felix Bloch of Stanford University and Edward Purcell of Harvard won the Nobel Prize for physics for showing how NMR could probe atomic nuclei. Later, when Bloch observed radio signals from his finger while conducting NMR experiments of physical properties, he began to see the medical application. From this came the





The X-ray (top) shows the skull and little else. The skull isn't seen in NMR image but soft tissue structures of the brain are clearly visible, particularly in the region where the spinal cord starts.

machines, such as the one in Toronto, that are being developed in a highly competitive race today.

So fascinated is Henkelman with this latest scientific marvel that he and his associates work far into the night studying its workings, testing its possibilities and reviewing their findings. Henkelman heads a team consisting of a steering group of eight, a staff of six in his research department and some 30 doctors in U of T teaching hospitals which is evaluating the diagnostic accuracy of the NMR imager. Main sites being studied now, with collaborating groups at the Toronto General and Mt. Sinai, are the lung, the liver, the prostate and the breast. As well, doctors at Sunnybrook are investigating orbital tumours (in the eye socket) and a group at the Wellesley is using a special adaptation of the NMR equipment devised by the research team to study arthritis of the knee.

To keep this a "blind" study, participating surgeons perform their usual surgery, looking for cancerous cells, for instance, in the expected locations and assessing radiation damage to cancerous and other cells following routine X-rays or CT scans. Only afterwards are they shown the NMR images, so that they can then compare them with what was actually found in surgery. Thus any self-fulfilling prophecies are avoided.

After the two-year trial is over, the NMR imager will be available for regular clinical use to assist in decisions about surgery or other treatment. "All the medical people I know are eager to get involved with NMR as much as they can," says Henkelman. "They want to know more about it, and to refer patients to it. I have to tell them to just hang on."

Tests on the safety of NMR have been performed elsewhere. They show no damage to cells, no genetic mutation or other long-term effects. Furthermore, people

who have worked under conditions similar to NMR, that is, with powerful radio transmitters, have suffered no ill effects. It's felt that, unlike X-ray, considered harmful after a certain level of exposure, NMR has no known hazards.

Because it can penetrate tissues and blood vessels, NMR is expected to be particularly useful, not only in the detection of cancerous cells, but in neurology, vascular disease and cardiology. It may also prove useful in bone marrow transplants and in the detection of muscular dystrophy at an early stage. Its role in the detection of birth defects in newborns is being studied by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. Because of its good imaging of joints, it may be widely used in sports medicine and in the study and treatment of arthritis.

The Toronto NMR is one of only three prototypes in Canada. The others are at the University of British Columbia Health Sciences Centre in Vancouver and at St. Joseph's Hospital in London. There are about 30 in the world. The installation of the NMR at the institute's research centre at Princess Margaret Hospital has added to the prestige of this centre which already has a reputation for outstanding research and development in new forms of diagnostic imaging.

Funded by the Ontario Ministry of Health, the prototype NMR cost \$1.1 million (\$1.3 million after installation), less expensive than a CT scanner which costs \$1.5 million. Operating costs of NMR and CT scanners are comparable. The number of NMRs in Canada and elsewhere is expected to increase rapidly as the benefits become known. NMR production will likely become a billion dollar industry in the U.S. and elsewhere, although mass production should bring the costs down.

For Canada, the cost of manufacturing such equipment is considered to be too great, more appropriate to a large, international company. For instance, the imager in Toronto which came from Technicare, a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson in the U.S., cost about \$100 million to develop and the company won't see a return on its investment for three or four years at best. The commercial manufacture of even parts of it in Canada is not judged feasible. However, the Toronto team is working with the company in suggesting modifications to the design.

"There has been a history in this lab of collaborative, consulting arrangements with various companies," says Henkelman. "The ultrasound team worked with a company called Life Imaging in the U.S. to develop its prototype breast scanner and we've also worked with X-ray companies. Rather than do the whole project ourselves, it works best, in terms of funding, if we do parts of it, work up the design, and then sell it to them."

The team has already recommended changes to the cooling system and other technical improvements, and is also testing methods of using the NMR in different ways by altering the frequency of the wave length, explains Professor Michael Bronskill of the Department of Medical Biophysics, a physicist with the group.

As the research continues, more medical applications of NMR become feasible and its advantages more obvious. In the future, NMR will be found in major hospitals, as commonplace as X-ray machines have been until now. And for Henkelman, Bronskill and the rest of the team, it's good to be in on the ground floor. ■

FATHER SCOLLARD'S PASSION FOR THE PAST



OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS there has flowed, from St. Michael's College, a series of booklets and leaflets relating to its history. As unostentatious as their author, they are imbued with his compassionate fascination with the past. Here is what he has to say, for example, about 19th century portraits of athletes:

"They fold their arms over their chests and stare at the camera as if the photographer, or life, just dared them to impress the onlooker. It is a charming stance, because one senses that they are neither lolling nor are they overly impressed with themselves — if they were, they would be complacent or languid before the camera. They are trying to make an impression on a world which they know is ready to despise or to ignore them."

The author is Father Robert Scollard, the 75-year-old college archivist. For more than half a century he has been gathering material about St. Michael's, an institution that was already teaching when University College was still under construction.

One of his more intriguing publications is a calendar of events in the history of St. Michael's and the University of Toronto. From it we learn, sandwiched amidst events of more official importance, that the first talk in the minute book of the college Literary Association, given on March 1, 1858, was on the Irish emigrant; that on June 3, 1862, the college held a picnic on Mr. Jarvis's farm, north of the Don; that on March 17, 1886, the City of Toronto granted building permit No. 28 for additions to the college and St. Basil's Church; that on March 19, 1910, St. Michael's won the Allan Cup, the Canadian amateur hockey championship; that on December 10, 1912, the rising bell was changed from 5.30 to 6.20 a.m.; and that on November 13, 1975, the college shut down its heating plant and plugged into the university steam lines.

Other colleges and faculties have their own archives. None, not even the university's, has a program of publications; and none has an archivist of such long-standing and persistent dedication.

Father Scollard is in his office every weekday by 8.30 a.m. He has already been up for several hours, at his morning devotions. He is as profound and quiet in



his piety, I am told, as in his research. In his archival methods, however, he owes more to science than to faith. As an undergraduate he took chemistry from Professor F.B. Kenrick and learned to note every step and plan an experiment. Ever since, Father Scollard has been keeping meticulous notes and budgeting his time.

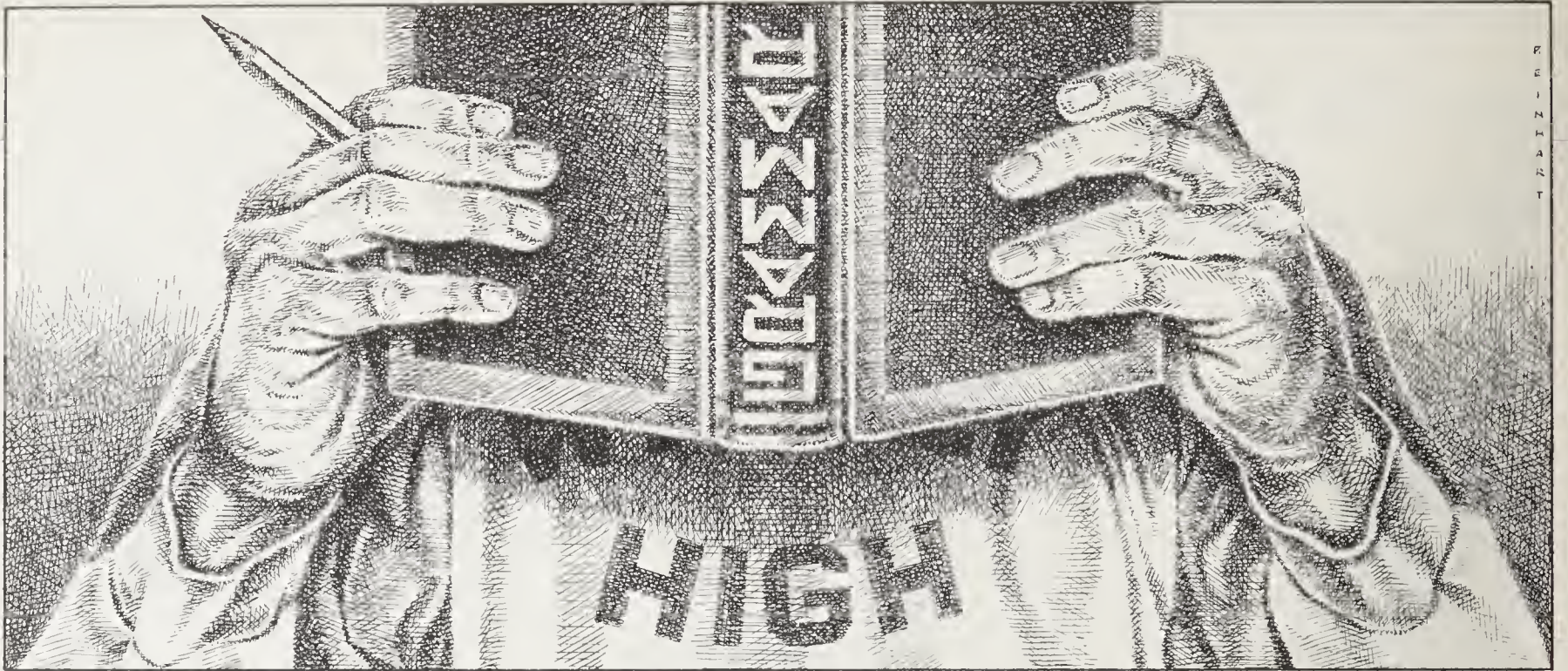
For a few months after graduating in 1928, he considered teaching; but he soon decided he was better suited to life as a librarian. Before completing his novitiate he was working at the then-new Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, and after ordination his was the organizing hand that helped develop the institute and college libraries.

In the 1930s he converted their holdings to a system of classification specially designed by the Library of Congress for research collections; that was more than 20 years before the U of T library took the same step. In 1951, he founded the theological library of St. Basil's Seminary, and from 1954 to 1968, as secretary-general to the curia of the Basilian Fathers, he put that community's papers in order. He also found time to plan and nurture the gardens of the St. Michael's campus and to write the 126 publications in his personal bibliography, among them a biographical dictionary of the Basilian order.

Last year, the University of St. Michael's College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Letters on a "singular embodiment of this university, the campus, and the city in which we dwell."

These days, white-haired, limping somewhat from arthritis, he spends 21 hours a week in the archives. Beside his desk range the shelves of boxes of names and achievements of alumni, papers of faculty members and graduates, photographs, pamphlets, student publications and official documents. In a far corner rests the ledger of the first college treasurer. In thin brown ink, it records a loan from a Miss MacDonald of 17 pounds, 3 shillings and 4 pence, received on September 2, 1852, repaid on September 13, the day the college registered its first students. Money was tight in academe then too.

And how did all this activity begin? Father Scollard disliked history in high school and never took it at university. But he had to take religious knowledge, and at a lecture in that subject he heard a young priest lament the dearth of records about the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Canada. Before the end of the year he had decided to make the history, not of the whole country, but of St. Michael's College and the Basilian Fathers a lifelong avocation. He began his note-taking then. He's still at it. ■



ON WRITING WELL

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

AND SAYING LITTLE. THAT'S
A PROBLEM SAYS MARGOT NORTHEY.

IN 1980 AND 1981, WHEN 20 PER CENT OF STUDENTS IN the Faculty of Arts and Science writing a simple and basic test of English proficiency failed, there was widespread criticism of the high schools (for having produced illiterate graduates) and the University of Toronto (for demanding too much), but not of the students themselves, who were assumed to be victims caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The chill of the deep blue sea did not abate despite protests that if one student in five with marks high enough to get into U of T in the first place couldn't pass the test the standard was too high. "I think it's quite proper for the University to demand that all its graduates master written English," says Margot Northey, the Erindale professor who developed the test which students must pass before third year. "That's surely one of the marks of an educated person. By conferring a degree, we're signalling to the world that this is a literate individual."

The faculty persevered, offering remedial courses in lieu of a test once a student had failed and encouraging those who could write adequately to learn to do it better in a credit course in English composition. "Together we were trying to see that all the students who went out to the business world knew how to write," says Northey.

Last year the failure rate fell to about 14 per cent, and this year it was down to less than 12 per cent. Part of the reason is undoubtedly that high school programs have been emphasizing English grammar and usage more, says Northey. But the devil was not the high schools, she feels. "A lot of people thought of the English Proficiency Test as a way of slamming the schools. I think it actually

supported the teachers who all along have tried to stress the importance of writing well when before the test students could squeeze through the gates to university with very poor writing skills."

She believes many teachers simply gave up in the face of evidence that the literacy of its applicants didn't matter much to universities. Now that students are willing to learn to write, teachers are making heroic efforts, she says, even in departments other than English. And therein lies the secret of success in teaching writing, in Northey's experience.

"Teaching grammar as an isolated subject is probably a bad thing. It should be integrated into discussions of particular pieces of writing and composition in general. It used to be taught as a separate subject, and we had it thumped in, but it wasn't necessarily transferred to writing. Some schools still do that, but directives from the school boards discourage it. The emphasis now is on writing well in all subjects. In fact, very often some of the best instruction these days is coming through the history departments."

Northey is the author of a writing and grammar handbook, *Making Sense*, published by Oxford University Press last summer. She believes it's interesting and useful to know how language works, but it's more important for the individual writer to know how to make his or her own writing clear and efficient. She's all for concentrating on the concrete and forgetting about the abstract. "If I gave you 12 rules for using the apostrophe, you'd forget them as soon as I tested you," she says. Far better to point out the pitfalls of incorrect

usage like "Every dog knows it's master." The amusing ambiguity makes it easy to remember the rule.

Error-counting teachers tend to produce automatons who write correctly but mindlessly. Such students will pass the English Proficiency Test but run into trouble when they have to back up an argument for a course. Northey says it's far easier to teach a creative student to write grammatically than a grammatical student to write creatively.

What should parents look for in writing instruction in the schools? She recommends that they ask three crucial questions:

- How much writing is the child doing in *all* subjects?
- How much work is being organized by the students rather than being taken down from a blackboard or from dictated instructions?
- How much reading is the child doing? (Reading is one of the best ways to capture the vocabulary and cadence of the language, she points out.)

Do not worry if your child is not being taught traditional grammar. A knowledge of the rules of grammar doesn't guarantee communications skills. Proof of that is the following essay by a student who passed the English Proficiency Test, much to Northey's chagrin. It's not bad grammatically, but it has one major flaw: it doesn't say anything.

"A life of leisure cannot be fulfilling. Leisure leads to laziness. When one becomes lazy, no work is done. If there is no work done, one cannot feel a sense of accomplishment. If there is no sense of accomplishment, there is no fulfillment. So, therefore, a life of leisure cannot be fulfilling.

"If one is allowed to live a life of leisure, over a period of time he will become lazy, lose his sense of responsibility and become dependent upon others.

"When a person does not have to work, after a while he will not want to work and therefore become lazy. His laziness due to a life of leisure will lead to an emptiness of life without fulfillment. One who is born into a rich family is often waited on hand and foot by servants. When this individual grows up, he continues to have most services per-

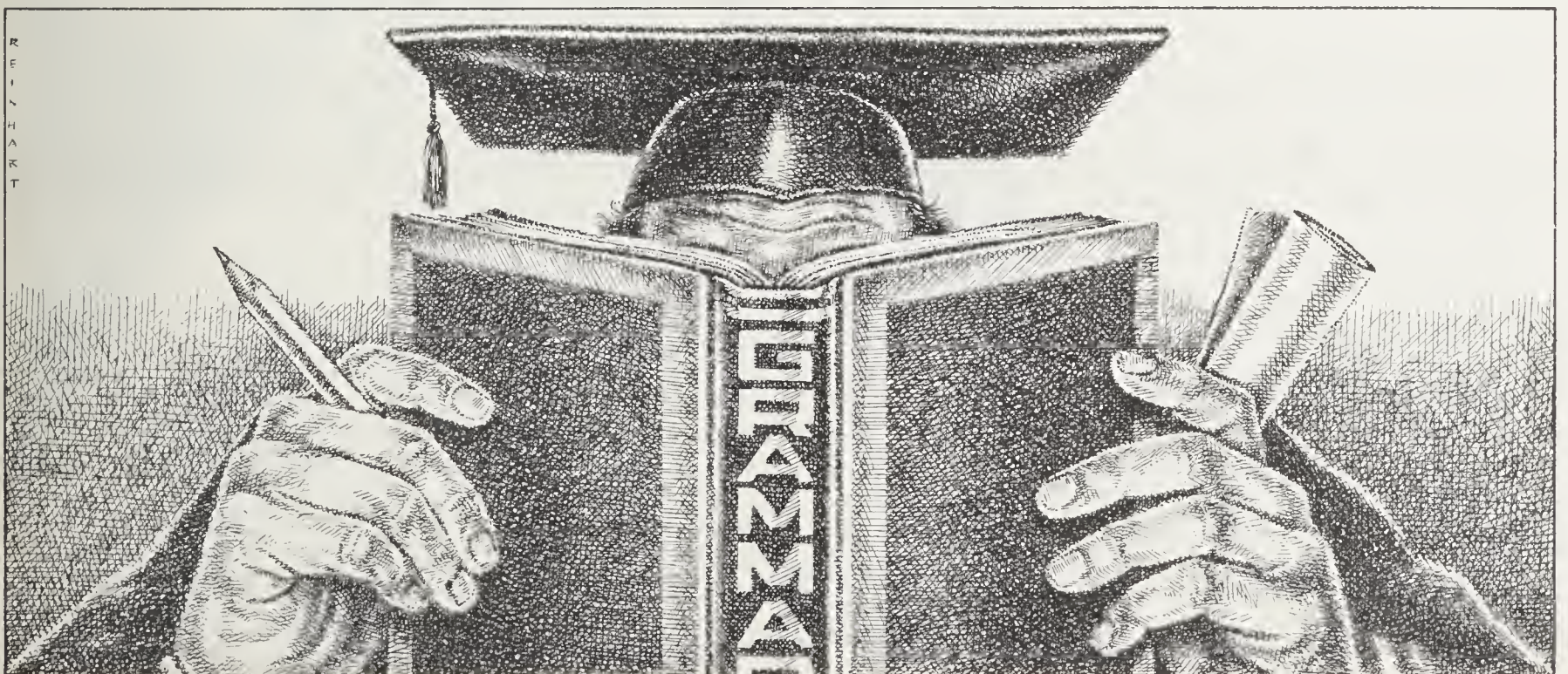
formed for him. When he reaches the 'working' age, sixteen to eighteen, he does not have to go out to find a job. There is likely no need for him to earn a living because the money is there at his disposal. He probably will not want a job either because why should he work if he doesn't have to. This person becomes lazy. He doesn't know the feeling of fulfillment because he hasn't done anything for himself or someone else to feel a sense of accomplishment.

"Leisurely living can lead to a lack of responsibility. When one leads a life where rest and relaxation take priority, responsibility is a quality usually lacking in their personality. When there is no sense of responsibility, there is usually no fulfillment. One may be responsible to perform certain chores, but if that person favours their leisure time to the work to be done, these tasks may never be carried out. This person would therefore be irresponsible. An irresponsible person cannot feel a sense of accomplishment if they do not complete the job that is asked of them.

"When a person leads a life of leisure, he usually becomes dependent upon others to perform jobs that require physical exertion. If he does not do work for himself, he cannot feel the accomplishment of a job done.

"A life of leisure may sound appealing at first, but if one thinks about it, leisure time should be limited and not a life long occupation. Leisure time should be a reward for a job well done or at least a valiant try (at the task). If it is allowed to be a reward instead of an occupation (life-long), one can feel accomplishment and fulfillment of having completed a job. One can know in their mind that they have earned this free time. Being allowed a life of leisure, a person may well become lazy, irresponsible and dependent upon others. If this happens they will not know the feeling of accomplishment."

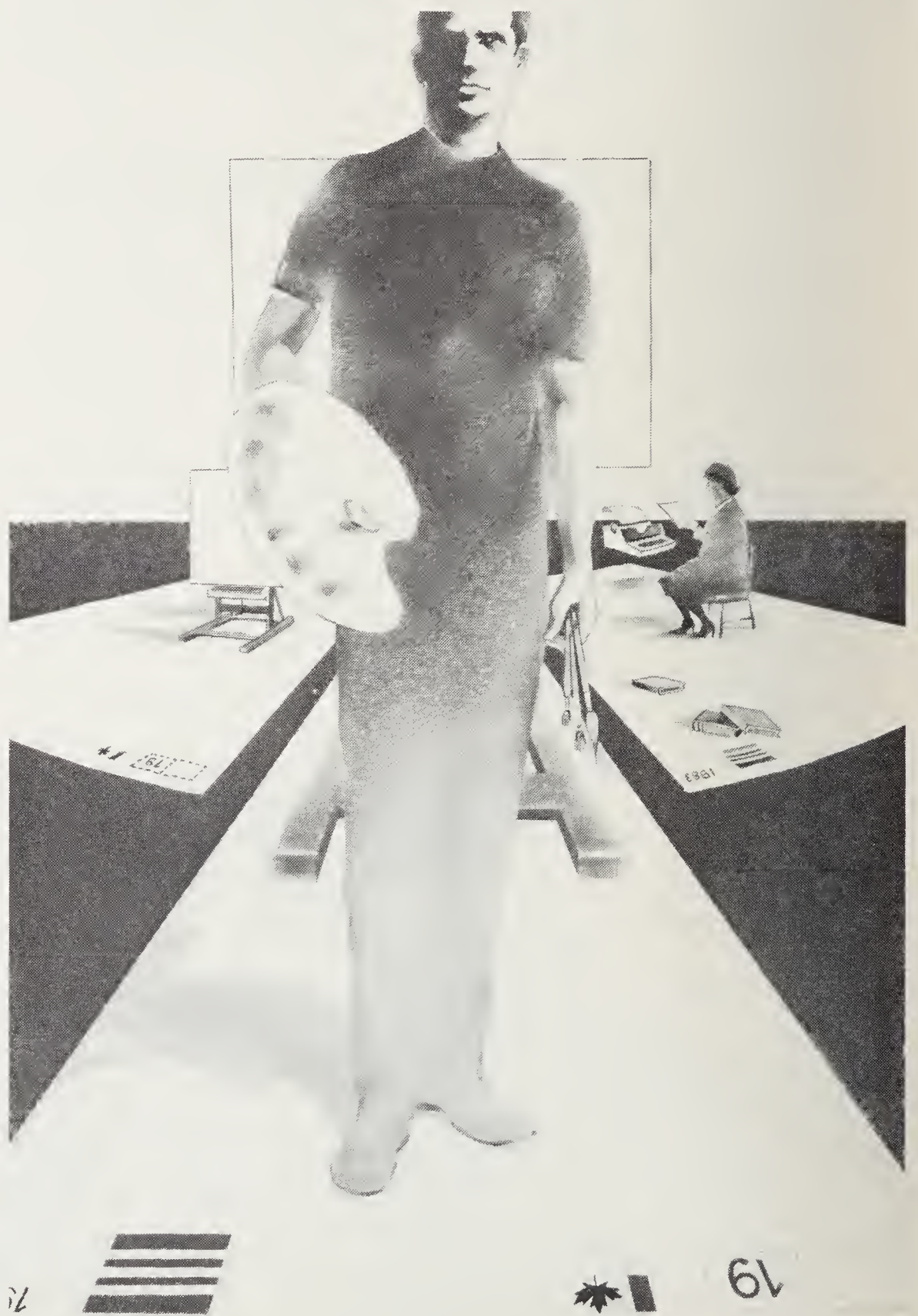
So much for grammar. One should know in their own mind that one might get *into* university with work like this, but probably not out — at least, not with a diploma. ■



A TAXING PROBLEM FOR RESEARCHERS

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

REVENUE CANADA'S
UNSEEMLY INTEREST
IN SCHOLARS' DOLLARS



WHEN REVENUE CANADA DECLARED OPEN SEASON on artists and writers last winter, it received, along with back taxes, a spate of invective delivered with the dramatic impact to be expected of our most creative citizens.

Vancouver painter Toni Onley threatened to burn a million dollars' worth of "inventory" and actually did burn one canvas in a successful effort to alert the public to the philistinism of its tax department. "My mail box is filled with horror stories every day," he said in a letter to *The Globe and Mail*, which had reported his plight. "I feel like crying rather than painting as I watch my fellow artists treated in an unknowing, uncaring manner, arbitrarily assessed for money they do not possess."

Toronto scholar Phyllis Grosskurth, who won the Governor-General's award for a biography of John Addington Symonds and was on the short list for a National Book Award for her second work, a biography of Havelock Ellis, found that the tax department is not quite as eager as the rest of us for her third biography, which focuses on the pioneer British psychoanalyst Melanie Klein. The University of Toronto English professor has had less time to devote to the completion of the book since she was hit with the news that Revenue Canada was disallowing a good-sized chunk of her research expenses for 1980 and 1981. She's been spending much of her time fuming, going over her accounts, and consulting her accountant.

"This is my version of 1984," she said early in the year, "not a police state but a bureaucracy where a government agency assumes that everyone cheats and people live in terror that they will be hounded to pay up." Grosskurth, who has received grants from the Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Laidlaw foundations and the Canada Council for her work, fears that American foundations will be much less likely to give fellowships to Canadians if it becomes obvious that much of their money is going to the Canadian government in taxes.

Since her fight with Revenue Canada was publicized in *The Globe and Mail*, she's had reports from other writers in the country of their own tax problems. One, a pre-eminent novelist, was indignant at being asked by a tax collector what royalties are.

Royalties are what you get *after* a book has been published and made some money. Reassessments are what you get *before* a book has been published, when it seems that you've been deducting expenses without any expectation of making a profit. True, often a scholarly book will not bring in a profit. But even if it did, it would be years after the expenses were recorded. Revenue Canada is geared to businesses that create, produce and reap profits all in a fiscal year.

"They kept using the word 'business-like,'" said Professor David Waterhouse, who teaches Asian art and music in the Department of East Asian Studies at U of T. Revenue Canada accepted his expenses, but said the writing, consulting and lecturing that he does in

addition to his teaching is not a legitimate business. "The only alternative they offer is that it is a hobby, which I take as an insult," he said. The Income Tax Act, he pointed out, does not require a person to make a profit in a business but merely to have a reasonable expectation of a profit. He thinks he has that, and he has appealed his reassessment for 1980 and 1981, but it worries him that expectation of profit is a criterion for writers and artists. "There are people using all their spare time and money to write serious, important books that would never get written if they couldn't deduct their expenses. There are many scholars writing who haven't a ghost of a chance of making a profit."

Dale Thomson, a professor of history at McGill University, found that in effect the government expects him to subsidize himself as he works on a major biography of Jean Lesage to be published in both French and English. It's taken him several years of travelling between Montreal, where he teaches, and Quebec City, where the Lesage papers are. His other books, including a biography of Louis St. Laurent, bring in royalties, but not enough to match the expenses on this one. When he gets the royalties on the Lesage book, which will probably have a wide sale in Quebec, he'll be able to deduct expenses against them, but in the meantime the government considers his research to be a hobby, not a business. So his deductions of about \$20,000 for 1979, 1980 and 1981 were disallowed by Revenue Canada.

He, too, has objected to the reassessment, and Revenue Canada is thinking about his rebuttal. But there are many more similar cases across the country — perhaps 200, in the opinion of Richard Bellaire, economic benefits officer of the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), which represents 25,500 academics. For example, members of several fine art departments including the University of Calgary, Mount Allison and York had expense deductions for 1980 and 1981 disallowed on the ground that their creative endeavours were never going to amount to businesses. "Revenue Canada has been told to get money," said Bellaire. "There is nothing in the Income Tax Act to cover artists, and therefore they get caught between the cracks."

Many of the academics caught in Revenue Canada's net have had to borrow to meet the sudden demand for thousands of dollars. Revenue Canada's instructions are to pay up first and argue later. They're given 30 days to come up with the money, and some who haven't produced it have had their university salaries garnisheed. It takes about two years for Revenue Canada to change its mind and return the money, with interest.

In Bellaire's view, Revenue Canada probably reasons that it is simpler to get small amounts of money from large numbers of people than large amounts from a few big corporations. Academics who are unaware of the general ruckus or who do not want to become involved in what seems to them a hopeless cause simply pay.



ACADEMICS IN IVORY TOWERS ARE SITTING DUCKS FOR THIS SORT OF ATTACK

Waterhouse fought back because he was indignant at the injustice of the situation, but he did not realize how widespread it was until he read about it in the University of Toronto *Bulletin* in December. Toni Onley had burned his painting in October, but, like many of his colleagues, Waterhouse does not read Canadian daily newspapers, so he did not know about the growing public resistance to the tax man's tactics.

"Academics who live in an ivory tower are sitting ducks for this sort of attack," he said. "Some are helpless creatures who are out of touch with the marketplace and may even think they are overpaid for what they do. Those of us who know better have a tough time fighting back because we can't afford high-priced help."

CAUT has considered supporting a test case, but so far it appears that Revenue Canada doesn't let strong cases

go to court. If pushed to an appeal procedure on a strong case it tends to give in, especially if there is public protest behind it.

That is not good enough for CAUT. If the current operations of Revenue Canada in this area cannot be stopped, it wants the law changed so that interpretations cannot victimize academics. In a brief to the standing committee on communications and culture, the association has asked for the amendment of the Income Tax Act to allow employees of a university to deduct research expenses that they pay themselves. CAUT argues that the ability to deduct expenses laid out to earn income should not be available almost exclusively to the self-employed. In the U.S., for example, teachers may deduct expenses on the same basis as people in business.

CAUT has also recommended that the Act be amended to allow academics to deduct \$500 or actual research costs, whichever is greater, from the aggregate of fellowships, research grants and prizes. The uncertainty surrounding the meaning of the terms applied to these taxable grants has led to continual dispute between Revenue Canada and recipients, says the brief. At present research costs are limited to a \$500 deduction from fellowships, but many research grants are called fellowships.

Those doing research or acting as consultants outside Canada are already being short-changed, said Bellaire, since it's not uncommon for other countries not to tax the money professors make outside their own country, while a Canadian resident is taxed on every dollar earned anywhere. The brief suggests that the Act be amended to allow university researchers on sabbatical leave outside Canada to deduct half their income up to \$50,000 so long as they are doing *bona fide* research.

"The law is very harsh indeed," said Waterhouse, "and it ought to be changed. Canada has an unfriendly enough climate for writers and artists as it is. If the tax department continues, they'll decamp south of the border, where there are more opportunities. This is an unwanted side effect that is quite a real danger to this country, though it is not an immediate concern of Revenue Canada."

There is little doubt that either the law or the interpretation of the law will be changed to make Revenue Canada's practices look fair. It won't be in answer to artists and writers, who are unlikely to affect the outcome of an election. Their protests, however, triggered a barrage of horror stories from people in all walks of life. Revenue Minister Pierre Bussieres succumbed to opposition pressure in January and announced in the House of Commons that he had appointed a private consultant to investigate the administration of the Income Tax Act with particular attention to "the adequacy and sensitivity of the department's audit and assessing activities". The inference could be drawn that they're now inadequate and insensitive, which is what the artists and writers have been complaining about.

Said Grosskurth: "It should be established that scholars don't write books to make money. These decisions are being made by petty bureaucrats who may not know anything about grants or the grant portion of a fellowship. What their policy could do to scholarship in this country is frightening."



A CHALLENGE & AN OPPORTUNITY

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY EDUCATION MINISTER Bette Stephenson poses a challenge to the universities in general, and the University of Toronto in particular, to prove their worth, and to this extent I welcome it. The two academic members, Ronald Watts, principal of Queen's, and Fraser Mustard, president of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, have the intimate understanding of universities needed for an in-depth examination of approaches to university education at the operational level that the government feels is necessary. The chairman, Edmund C. Bovey, is a respected business and community leader with the boardroom savvy to keep things moving. This, following on the spadework of the Fisher committee two years ago, could be a positive step for the universities of Ontario.

The challenge must be taken seriously. In her statement to the Legislature, the minister said that the commission was being asked to present to government a plan to reshape the university system. "I believe the universities of tomorrow should have more clearly defined, different and distinctive roles," Dr. Stephenson stated. "... Each university cannot aspire to universality. The individual universities must be encouraged to build upon their unique academic strengths."

The University of Toronto, where quality has been our motivating factor for many years, has a unique role to play within the provincial network of universities, as the major research-based institution in Canada, and as a respected member of the international community of scholarship. We are and must remain a full-service, world-class university with autonomy intact, that we may maintain our strength in professional, arts and science, undergraduate, research and graduate programs. We must be able to provide the quality education that has characterized this university.

Change is inevitable and not totally undesirable but external intervention is a dubious approach at best and we must not destroy what we have. To this end I have appointed a steering group to co-ordinate a broadly based, three-campus response to the commission. Also to this end I have met with Dr. Stephenson, other members of the cabinet and Premier William Davis to remind them of the difficulties facing us as student numbers rise and faculty and staff numbers shrink.

Since the commission is small, it can be expected to move fairly quickly and there is some urgency in our need to demonstrate that the University of Toronto is unique, and that this uniqueness deserves, indeed *requires* affirmation by the province.

It is important that you, who have attended the University, should be aware of the importance of this government commission. We will need your support in presenting the strengths of the University. The government must enunciate policies on accessibility, standards and the extent to which it feels capable of funding its universities.

Much has been said about funding. Any positive move the government can be persuaded to take to redress the underfunding of recent years is to be applauded. From 1970-71 to 1975-76 there was a steady, gradual decline. Then, for three years funding increased slightly. However, in 1979-80 the decline began again when operating grants increased at only about half the annual inflation rate. The cumulative effect of this has been put into stark relief in a recent survey of interprovincial comparisons of university financing. By 1981-82 Ontario had the lowest operating grant per student in Canada. Increases in the past two years at about the inflation rate have been more than off-set by an increasing number of students in the system. This level of funding is detrimental to the health and future of Ontario.

Implementation of policy should be left to the institutions acting on their own initiatives and in association with sister institutions. It is for us to pursue our strengths and, through rigorous reviews, to recognize and then strengthen those areas which may need it.

Many exciting things are happening on all three of our campuses, as regular readers of *The Graduate* realize. Both Scarborough and Erindale can be singled out for praise. A recent review of our classics department, by an international committee of academics, pointed to the excellence of the undergraduate curriculum at Scarborough which, they observed, combines a first class research department with a concern for education in the humanities. The psychology program at Erindale has a strong research base to its teaching program in the internationally known Centre for Human Development.

The appointment of the commission gives us an opportunity to present our case to the government and to the public, and it is a solid record of achievement.

President



MAKING FRIENDS

BY PAMELA CORNELL

MARVI RICKER'S JOB IS BRINGING
CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY TOGETHER.
SHE'S VERY GOOD AT IT.

SERENITY IS A QUALITY MARVI RICKER CULTIVATES carefully. Without it, she could never survive as coordinator of the University's Community Relations Office. Frustrations are inevitable in a job that depends on ephemeral funding, occasionally capricious volunteers, and a frequently sluggish bureaucracy. Were Ricker inclined to be impatient, she could never sit quietly through interminable meetings, listening to people take two hours to make a five-minute decision.

"Everyone has to work things out in their own time and in their own way," she says.

Were she opinionated, she wouldn't be so tolerant and tactful when dealing with men who reflect a cultural conviction that women should be the subservient sex.

"If I encounter male chauvinism," says this cool career woman, "I either joke about it or try to ignore it."

Navigating around value differences is essential given that a big part of the job is to communicate effectively with representatives of Toronto's 60 or so ethnic groups, to understand their various ethnocultural needs and to spur the University into an appropriate response.

When the Community Relations Office was established seven years ago, multicultural projects were its *only* concern. More recently, its mandate has been expanded to include co-operative ventures with senior citizens' groups and organized labour.

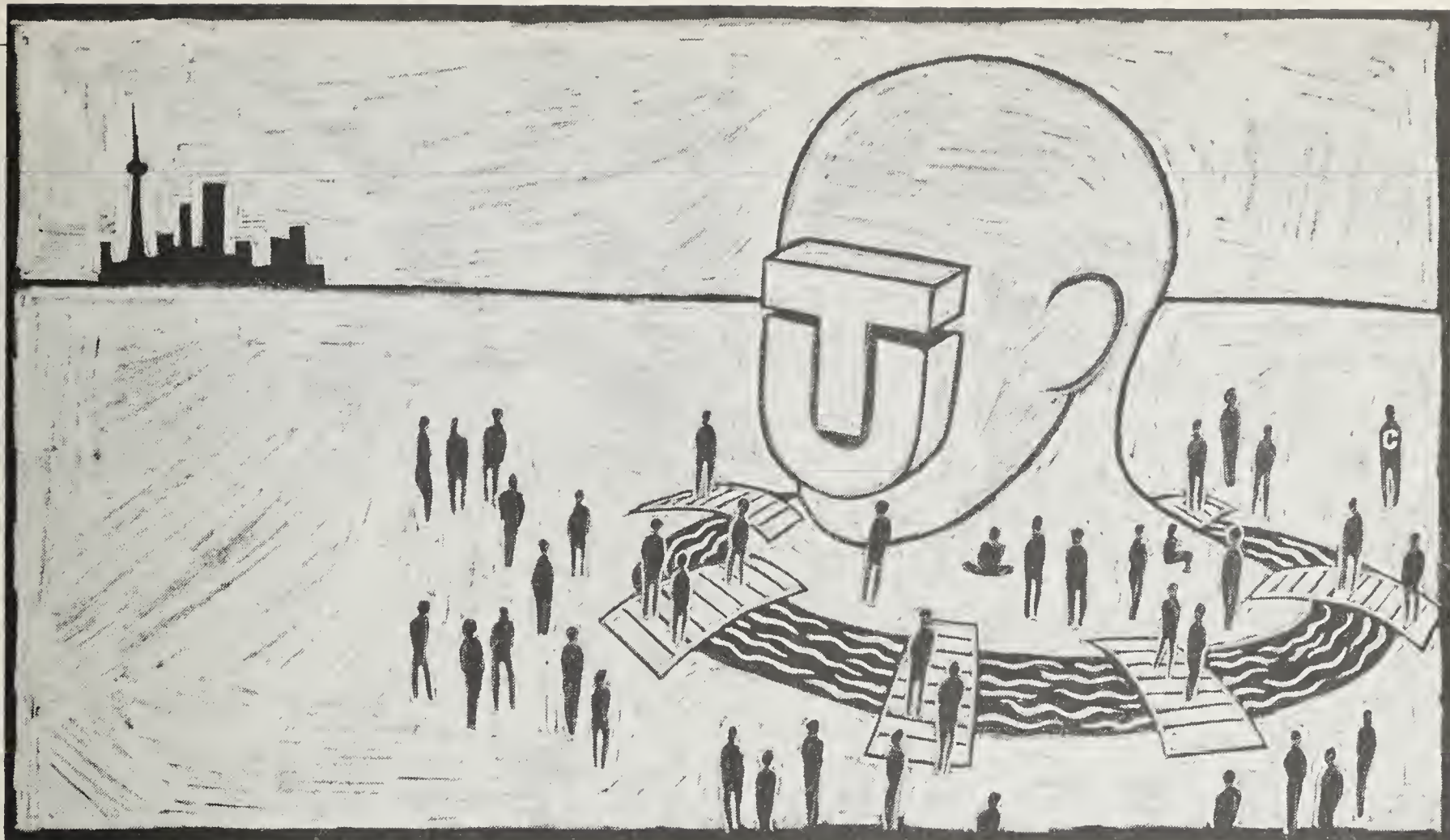
"It's important for people to realize that the University can benefit more than just the 10 per cent of the population that's able to study here," says Ricker. "The whole point of my office is to put people and resources together."

Through her, community groups can draw on the expertise of faculty or arrange to use campus lecture rooms and concert halls for their cultural events.

The University wasn't always so concerned about reaching out to its urban neighbours. Twenty-five years ago — when Toronto was a predominantly Anglo-Saxon city where restaurants were rarely more exotic than Murray's or Fran's — U of T held itself aloof from the outside world. What's more, almost no one out there even noticed.

Then, in the '60s, things changed. An influx of immigrants was transforming the city into a vibrant, cosmopolitan community. Within two decades, more than half the children in Toronto schools would speak a language other than French or English as their mother tongue.

Meanwhile, universities were acquiring a higher profile as governments — spurred by the Soviets' success with Sputnik — began to make higher education a target for big grants and even bigger expectations. No longer could U of T remain aloof. Suddenly it was expected to



be “relevant” to the immediate needs of society. Besides training a host of young professionals, it was supposed to be making technological advances and solving social problems.

One particularly ugly social problem that was beginning to emerge in the city was racism. By the early '70s, white supremacist slogans were a familiar sight on walls and fences, and it was actually possible to dial-a-hate-message. The problem was brought into sharp focus when an East Indian man was severely injured after a complete stranger had pushed him off a subway platform into the path of an oncoming train.

Nor was the hostility aimed only at visible minorities. All ethnic groups were coming under attack. A doctor from a big, downtown hospital, for example, went public with his view that the health care system was being burdened by “malingerers” Italian construction workers “feigning” back injuries.

The University itself was accused of discrimination, largely as a result of two highly publicized cases in 1974. One had to do with the expulsion of two students who had prevented a visiting scholar from delivering a public lecture because they regarded his writings as racist. The other related to the forced withdrawal following repeated failures of a Chinese-Canadian student in his final year at medical school. The University said he was incompetent and had difficulty with verbal communication; his defenders said he was being singled out because he belonged to a visible minority.

In both cases, the University was eventually vindicated but not before its reputation had been damaged. Concerned that U of T was out of touch with the changing character and mood of the city, then-President John Evans asked an executive assistant in Simcoe Hall to conduct a study of the University's relations with neighbouring and ethnic communities. That was in the spring of 1976 and the executive assistant was Marvi

Ricker. By the following spring, the Community Relations Office had been launched, with Ricker at the helm and funding provided jointly by the University and the Richard Ivey Foundation of London, Ont.

Within its first year, Ricker's office had produced a six-page brochure of general information — in Italian — about the U of T and some of the courses it offered. The University provided the English-language text and paid for design costs while the Centre for Italian Culture and Education provided the Italian translation and paid for the printing. It was the first such U of T publication in a language other than English. Ricker subsequently worked with six other groups to produce similar brochures in Chinese, Greek, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Vietnamese.

As with any new venture, there were the inevitable nay-sayers — in this case, administrators who argued that, since U of T was an English-speaking institution, it was misleading to provide information in other languages. People might conclude that proficiency in English was not absolutely necessary for admission, they said.

Far from fostering delusions, says Ricker, the brochures demonstrated to the various communities that the University was sufficiently concerned to want to communicate effectively with them. The office currently publishes two regular bulletins — *Ethnocultural Notes and Events* and *Labour Relations News*.

“It's only appropriate for U of T to demonstrate an interest in the people who are picking up the tab,” says Ricker. “We can't function without the support of tax dollars but we need to convince the public that the support is deserved. Public attitude plays a big role in determining government policy on university funding.”

If a sense of *noblesse oblige* and a concern about “the bottom line” prodded this staid old institution into adopting a more outward-looking attitude at the outset, the

administration has since realized that the benefits are reciprocal. Participation by the external community has unquestionably made U of T richer and more intellectually vigorous without any sacrifice of intellectual integrity.

One thing Ricker had found in her 1976 study was that the problems experienced by society in general were magnified in the immigrant population. A case in point was the deterioration of traditional family life.

To become established in their adoptive land, many immigrant couples were finding it necessary for both to go out to work, often on disruptive staggered shifts. When wives went out to work, their new-found independence could be threatening to their husbands. On the other hand, if the wives stayed home, they didn't adapt as quickly to the new language and culture as did their husbands, who were out in the world. Rifts also developed between parents and children who, eager to fit in with their peers, might try to hide their ethnic identity, sometimes refusing to speak any language but English, even at home.

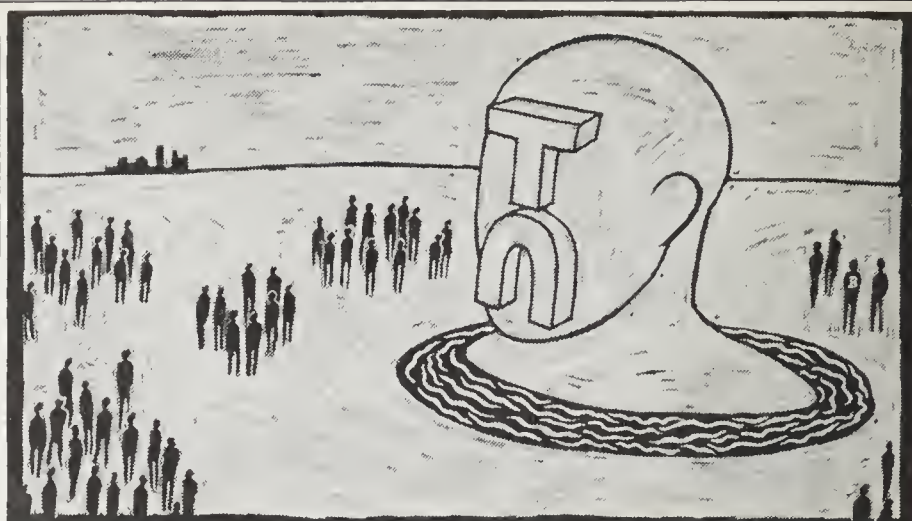
Ethnic groups wanted U of T to undertake research projects related to their various social problems. They hoped the findings of knowledgeable researchers would convince government agencies to embark on corrective measures.

In divisions throughout the University, the pleas have been heard and heeded. The Faculty of Nursing has conducted a comparative study of health care practices and beliefs. The emotional burdens imposed by immigration are coming under scrutiny in the Department of Psychiatry. The Faculty of Library and Information Science now knows a thing or two about providing reading materials for ethnic populations.

Appropriate initiatives have also been taken in the Department of Sociology and in the Faculties of Education and of Social Work. Individual faculty members, too, have been getting into the act — learning languages like Greek and Portuguese, to communicate better with some of their students.

In the Faculty of Arts and Science, courses on minority cultures have been mounted, largely in response to requests and endowments from ethnic groups who felt the University could be influential in combating a lack of respect for, and even suspicion of, different cultural and religious traditions and practices. Then there are the people who have been in Canada for two or three generations, and who possibly no longer speak the language of their ancestors. They see the University as a valuable ally in guarding and transmitting their cultural heritage.

Eager to supply U of T scholars with resource materials, the various ethnic groups have come forward with a wealth of rare books, documents, photographs and personal recollections. Much of this memorabilia has been incorporated by the Office of Community Relations into exhibitions — officially opened with receptions at which members of the ethnic and University communities can become better acquainted. Often the displays coincide with lectures, films and panel discussions organized in co-operation with the appropriate academic departments. The aim is to attract people who are perhaps not used to attending events at a university but who would be interested in hearing a subject of con-



cern to them discussed knowledgeably.

While most of the lectures are free and open to the public, some are organized for specific groups. For example, at the request of senior citizens who wanted inexpensive, intellectual programs during the day, community relations organized Later Life Learning — two sessions per term of 12 weekly lectures given by U of T faculty and built around a topic selected by an advisory board from the senior community.

With an enrolment limit of 500, Later Life Learning has consistently had a waiting list of another 200 to 300 would-be participants since it began in the fall of 1982. One of the first series drew on Ricker's multicultural experience. Titled *The Many Ways of Being Canadian — the Contributions of Canada's Ethnocultural Groups*, it has been summarized in book form.

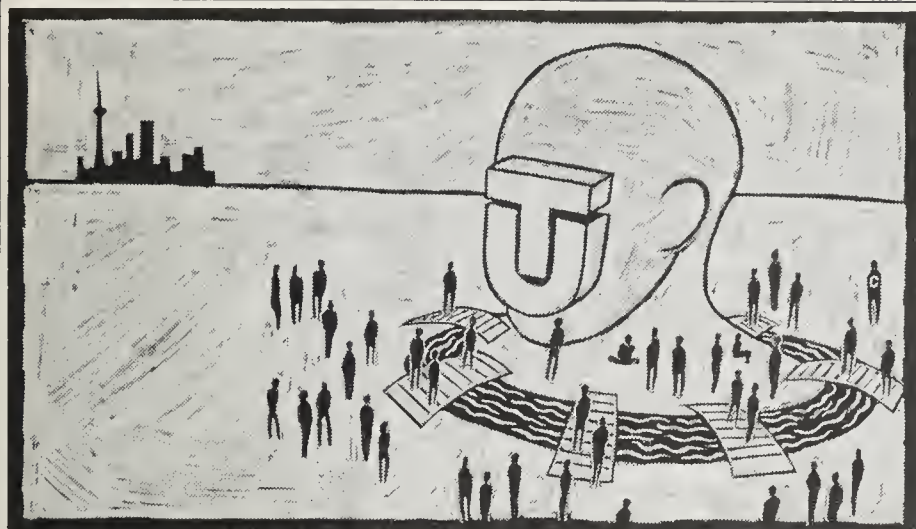
Ruth Wertheimer serves on the Later Life Learning advisory board. "We survey the membership and see what interests people," she says. "The courses have been generally built on that but when it comes to the particulars, Marvi knows what will work best. She has such a familiarity with the resources of the University."

Probably the most exuberant audience response has been reserved for the concerts Ricker's office has helped organize. One series, called Music of the World's Peoples, covered such diverse musical traditions as Chinese instrumental, Ukrainian folk, south Philippine gong, and northern Indian classical vocal. Bagpipes from eight different cultures were featured in one concert and Greek composer Christos Leontis earned ecstatic ovations in another.

Ethnomusicologist Tim Rice, of the University's Faculty of Music, has worked closely with Ricker on many of the concerts. "Music is such a powerful emotional force," says Professor Rice. "It's a great way to break down barriers between cultural groups."

Ricker has been delighted by the willingness of faculty to collaborate with her on community-oriented programs. "I was afraid they'd be too entrenched and discipline-oriented," she says.

Knowing how to make requests that are hard to refuse has been vital to Ricker's effectiveness. She realizes that people who are busy tend to say "no" unless the logic and benefits of a proposal can be clearly spelled out to them. She has the advantage, too, of knowing the University very well. She should; she's been here more than 20 years, having come as an undergraduate in 1962. After a first degree in maths, physics and chemistry, Ricker earned an MSc in chemistry, then worked as a chemistry instructor for four years. In 1971, she became



SOMEHOW SHE MANAGES TO BE DIPLOMATIC WITHOUT BEING DISHONEST

assistant to the dean at Scarborough College and, the following year, assistant to the college's principal. She joined the central administrative staff at Simcoe Hall in 1975.

Borrowing from the terminology of her academic discipline, Ricker now describes herself as a catalyst. "Academics don't see dealing with the public as their role, and I think that's legitimate," she says. "They're busy with their research and teaching, so I come up with the ideas and take care of all the administrative details."

The most important "detail" is finding the money. Ricker can usually be sure the University won't provide. That's alright, though, because she has developed a knack for beating the bushes. What she can't drum up from government sources, she makes up with contributions from participating organizations.

"People keep coming back, with project after project, and it sure isn't because Marvi has any money to offer," says William Alexander, vice-president — personnel and student affairs. When Ricker worked out of his office, he had an opportunity to watch her allaying suspicions, tempering unrealistic expectations and inspiring action.

"She's trusted," he says. "People get to know that she has integrity. She never has a hidden agenda and she doesn't play games. Somehow she manages to be diplomatic without being dishonest."

Alexander also considers it significant that Ricker is a facilitator, rather than someone who does things *for* people. He recalls times when neither she nor the community groups were entirely sure how to achieve what they were setting out to do, so they simply learned together.

No doubt those shared experiences have contributed to the respect and affection that has developed between Ricker and her associates in the external community. It helps that she herself is an immigrant. Her parents were Estonian refugees who brought Marvi and her brother to Canada via Sweden in 1951.

"I was aware of being an outsider in Toronto for years and years even though, as northern European Protestants, our lifestyle, culture and value system were similar to what we found here. Our adjustments were nothing compared to what Italians and Asians must go

through."

Ricker's ongoing effort to see things as others see them has paid off in loyalty and goodwill. When someone is enthusiastic about a project, she can share their excitement wholeheartedly. When conflicts arise, she listens sympathetically to each point of view, being careful to remain balanced and objective herself.

"Marvi can be calm and patient under the most trying circumstances," says Julia Paris, Ricker's newly acquired assistant. "The kind of anxiety that comes with people wanting an event to go well can make for good energy but it can also create tremendous tensions. Marvi is very organized and I think that reassures people."

Being organized is definitely an asset when working with volunteers, who are under no obligation to do what they said they would. "Pushing volunteers is rarely productive," says Ricker. "I just let them do as much as they can and then, if there's more to be done, I do it myself."

A typical Ricker day starts at 8.15, when she arrives at her Simcoe Hall office and draws up a list of things-to-do. After dictating letters or an article for one of her publications, she meets with Paris to discuss projects in progress. By then, the phone is starting to ring. If she doesn't have a lunch meeting, she'll go for a run at the athletic complex. Exercise boosts her energy level, making it easier to cope with the days when her duties extend into the evenings, which usually happens about twice a week.

As something of a pioneer in forging links between a public institution and a multicultural society, Ricker received a grant from the Office of the Secretary of State to write a booklet on the subject (published last year). She was also invited, in 1981, by the British Council to speak at several British universities. "We're way ahead of them in our approach to the problems experienced by minorities," she says.

That same year, Ricker accompanied President James Ham on an official trip to Korea. Largely as a result of programs developed by her office with the Korean-Canadian community, the Korean government gave U of T about \$475,000 in support of Korean studies. The only other North American university to have received Korean government funding is Harvard.

Before Ricker's office was established, the ethnic press tended to emphasize problems within the University. Now there is more news about the intellectual and cultural life of the institution and the literary and scientific achievements of its scholars. Ethnic groups now play a greater role in fund raising and University governance. Chairs have been endowed by the Ukrainian and Hungarian communities, and scholarship funds set up for students from the Chinese and Portuguese communities. An endowment is currently being raised for a chair in Estonian studies.

Ontario Ombudsman Daniel Hill first met Ricker when he was human rights adviser to President Evans. Later, at Ricker's request, Hill gave a lecture on the history of black settlement in Ontario.

"The Community Relations Office has added enormously to the University's prestige in the black community," he says, "and most of the credit goes to Marvi. I admire her energy and her fresh, pleasant manner. She has what I call low-key charisma." ■

IN THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER ISSUE we posed some problems of a mathematical sort. Here are some comments from readers.

What was on the turtle's back (magic squares). Frank V. Cairns of Ottawa, Jacques Gosselin of Kingston and B.L. Ly of Mississauga presented the following elegant argument: There are only eight ways of picking three numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive which add up to 15, namely (1 5 9), (1 6 8), (2 4 9), (2 5 8), (2 6 7), (3 4 8), (3 5 7), (4 5 6); all eight triples must be involved in the three rows, three columns and two diagonals. The number in the middle is involved in four triples, and so must be 5. The numbers in the corners must be in three triples, and so must be even. From this, the square is quickly constructed. Jacques Gosselin also gave an alternative algebraic argument.

C.E. Brewer of Mississauga, Arthur L. Bletcher of Cleveland and B.L. Ly gave an account of a systematic method, due to the Arabs, of constructing magic squares with an odd number of entries. Enter the numbers in order, putting 1 in the middle of the bottom edge. Imagine that the square has its edges glued together to make an inner tube. Proceed diagonally down and to the right; when you come to

a square already occupied, put the next digit in the square above its predecessor, and then continue the downward diagonal entering. The result of this procedure in the 5 by 5 case is

11	18	25	2	9
10	12	19	21	3
4	6	13	20	22
23	5	7	14	16
17	24	1	8	15

Ly settled the question of squares with an even number of entries when the side is a multiple of 4. Begin by two numberings of the square: Forward in which the consecutive numbers are entered from left to right along each row in turn from top to bottom, Backward in which the consecutive numbers are entered in the opposite order with 1 on the lower right corner. To get a magic square, fill in from the Forward or Backward numberings according to the scheme

F	B	B	F
B	F	F	B
B	F	F	B
F	B	B	F

for each 4 by 4 subarray. The 8 by 8 array thus obtained has as its first two rows:

1	63	62	4	5	59	58	8
56	10	11	53	52	14	15	49

Patricia Hemming and Janet Stovel, both of Toronto, recommended books, respectively, *Magic Squares and Cubes* by W.S. Andrews (Dover, New York), and *The Wonders of Magic Squares* by Jim Moran (Vantage, Random House).

The dancing pairs. Some tried to fudge the solution either by closing a gap or by taking two dancers not adjacent with no space between them. Here is the best solution for three couples:

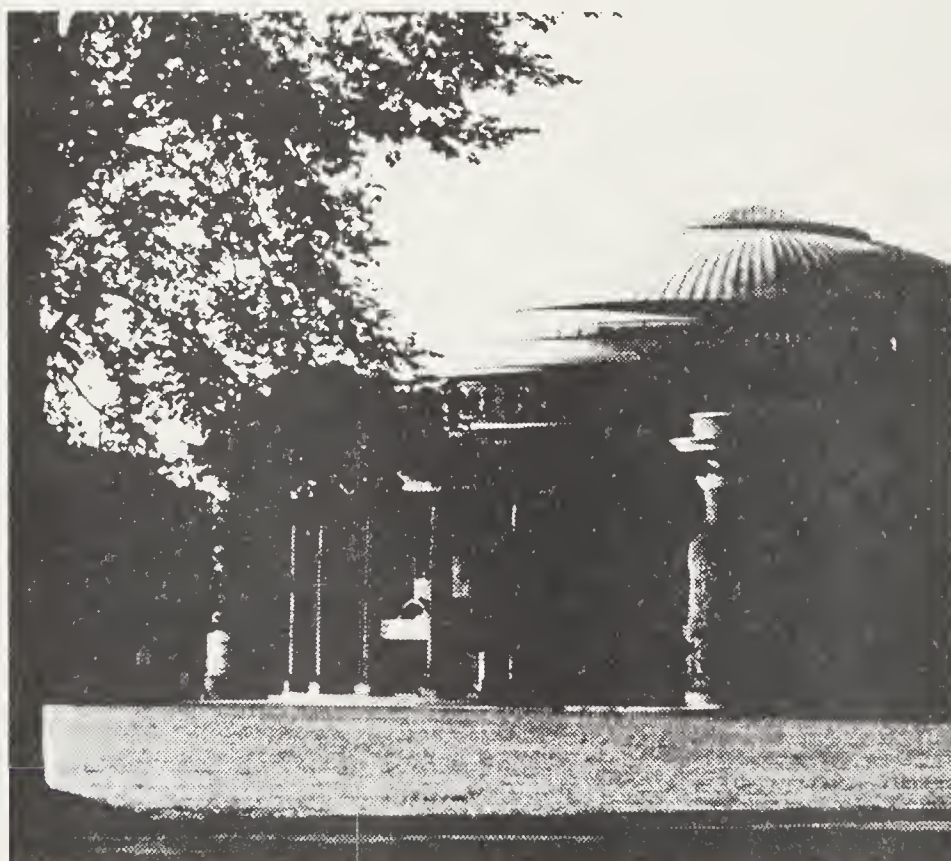
L	L	L	G	G	G
	L	G	G	G	L
	L	G	G		L
		G	L	G	L

Ly offers for four couples:

L	L	L	L	G	G	G	G
L			L	G	G	G	L
L	G	G	L		G	G	L
L	G	G	L	G	L	G	
		G	L	G	L	G	L

If the dancers have to return to their original positions, an additional move is needed to move the rightmost couple to the left end. He claims that, with this additional restriction, for n couples, one can complete the task in $2n-3$ moves. Can anyone do better?

SPRING REUNION 1984



Saturday, June 2

Presented by

The University of Toronto
Alumni Association

Honoured Years: 1914, 1924, 1934, 1944 & 1959

- Campus tours
- Blue & White Alumni Band
- Luncheon in the Great Hall
- Carillon concert
- President's garden party
- Meeting rooms for honoured years
- Cash bar & other refreshments

Plus special class and college reunions
Sponsored by Your
Alumni Association

YOUR UNIVERSITY INVITES YOU
TO JOIN IN THE FESTIVITIES

COMPUTERS FREE MEDS FOR BEDSIDE MANNERS



COMPUTERS — SO OFTEN REVILED FOR dehumanizing society — could be the key to providing our doctors with a more humane medical education.

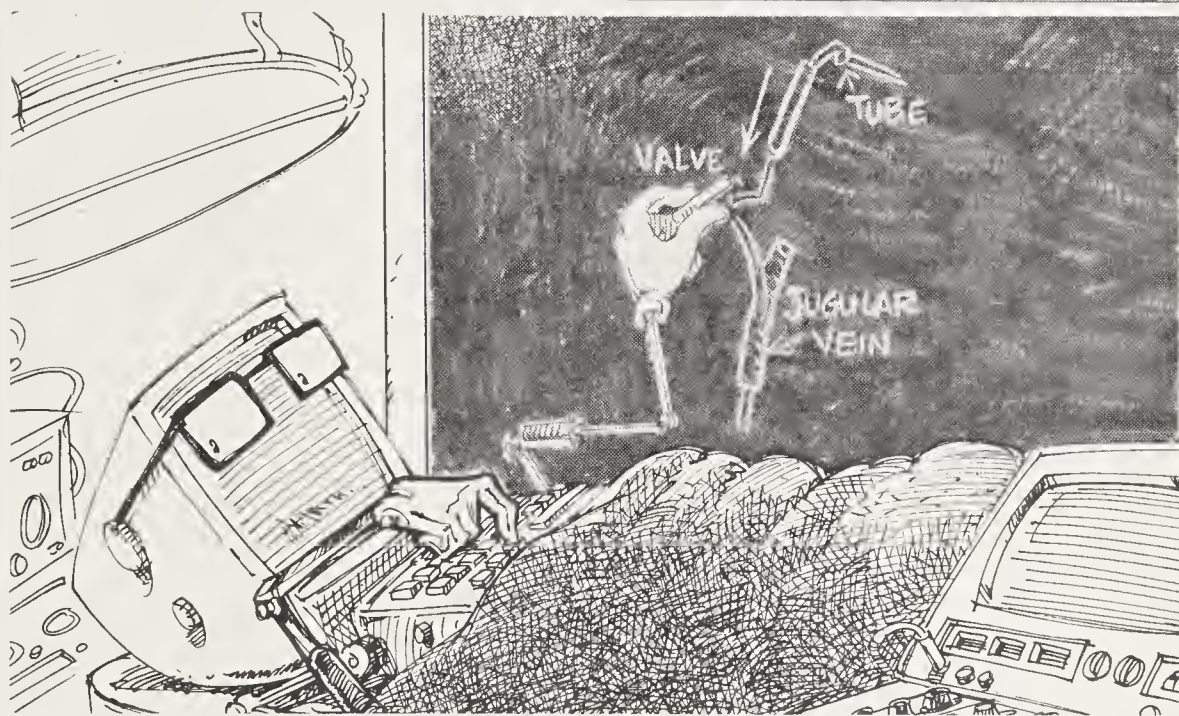
Traditionally, the first few years of medical school have been devoted to the basic sciences, taught primarily in lecture format. Students have been submerged in memorizing huge quantities of facts, in a frenetic schedule that has precluded learning the concepts necessary to organize those facts. Attempts at stimulating curiosity and independent thinking have been hindered by congested classrooms and by the sheer bulk of material each discipline feels obliged to impart.

Recently, the problem has been exacerbated by an explosion of biomedical knowledge that has resulted in subspecialties and sub-sub-specialties. In some areas, yesterday's truths are becoming today's old wives' tales — and at a rate that is ever-accelerating. Even if courses were lengthened so students could be crammed with more facts, it would be unrealistic to think they could be taught everything they would ever need to know.

While a core of essential knowledge will continue to be necessary, computers have the potential to decrease the quantity of facts that must be memorized. Besides being useful tools for the retrieval of patient data, computers can be used for searching available databases to assist in making medical decisions.

To use information sources effectively, however, physicians must become independent learners — capable of critically evaluating medical literature, analyzing issues and solving problems. Unfortunately, it has been difficult to foster those skills with a curriculum that emphasizes the passive learning of fragmented facts, and with an examination system that promotes a multiple-choice mentality.

Recognizing the need to be responsive to a health care system that is changing in form and expectations, medical schools across the continent have been taking a critical look at the undergraduate curriculum. U of T has been among those in the vanguard. A committee chaired by Dr. Edward Sellers, assistant dean, has spent the past two years conducting a review that has resulted in "a statement



of philosophy and direction" which will serve as a backdrop against which specific course changes will be proposed.

A primary goal is to reduce lectures by about 15 per cent, replacing them with groups of "core selectives", designed to provide for self-directed learning in relatively small groups of no more than 20 students.

Patient-oriented selectives will be concentrated in first and second year. That, says Sellers, is when students are most receptive to considering the philosophical and interpersonal aspects of practising medicine. Later, he says, their attention tends to be taken up with technical matters, such as the intricacies of cardiac surgery.

"Teaching students how to treat patients with respect and sensitivity need not be a touchy-feely kind of thing," says Sellers. "We have to point the way to the kinds of standards expected. Omitting things like communications skills from the curriculum could be interpreted as demonstrating that we don't consider them of value."

Research-oriented selectives will focus on integrating the basic and the clinical sciences, which have tended to be separated by an educational moat. Cardiac physiology, for example, could be combined with cardiac catheterization, and receptor pharmacology with psychiatry.

Sellers sees the selectives scheme

injecting much-needed flexibility into the rigidly organized and overcrowded pre-clinical years.

"Right now, the curriculum is the same for all students — regardless of their diverse backgrounds and expectations. This new approach will be a great way to capitalize on the in-depth interests of faculty and students, while taking into account the evolving importance of such areas as immunology, oncology, geriatrics, preventive medicine, biomedical ethics, medical jurisprudence and health care administration."

Sellers hopes some modifications can be introduced in the fall, but he is quick to point out that curriculum revision must be evolutionary.

"Ideas can't be introduced holus bolus," says Sellers. "We plan to pilot some course changes — being careful to keep people fully informed and fully involved in the process. It's a question of being wise and careful. We have to make sure the cure is better than the disease."

PLS TO PERFORM PASSION PLAY IN ROME

THIS EASTER, IN A CHURCH SOMEWHERE in the City of Rome, Victoria College principal Alexandra Johnston will be doing her best to convince people that she

is the Blessed Virgin Mary. No, her administrative duties are not threatening her sanity. Her performance will be part of an international drama festival to which only one North American group has been invited.

That group is U of T's Poculi Ludique Societas (Latin for "Cup and Game Club"). For almost two decades, PLS has been winning international acclaim in scholarly circles for its dramatic interpretations of medieval plays. Johnston, an early English drama specialist, will be among 14 PLS members invited, all expenses paid, to Rome for six days to participate in the city-sponsored festival.

Asked to give two performances on the Easter weekend, PLS decided to do the N-Town Passion Play (so named because the city of origin is unknown). Though there are several English Passion plays, N-Town is the most visual and the least dependent on an audience understanding every word the actors are saying.

"Since we're limited to a company of 14, everyone will have to be able to sing and double as technicians or wardrobe people," says Johnston, who has been cast as Mary by director Cathy Pearl.

Besides putting together a capable and compatible cast, Pearl must oversee construction of a portable "mouth of hell" and a collapsible cross sturdy enough to support a man.

The PLS usually performs this type of play outdoors but festival organizers don't want to risk being rained out, so they've asked the group to stage its production in a church. Johnston is apprehensive.

"The church will probably be late 17th century, which means the interior design will be incompatible with the visual effect of our late 15th century play. Medieval plays fit best into Gothic settings, with clean lines and simple arches. This church is likelier to be in the more ornate baroque style. You know the kind? With frescoes and fat angels?"

Although the tab for the return air fare, meals and accommodation is being picked up by Teatro di Roma, in cooperation with the Canadian Cultural Institute there, funds are still required to prepare the production for the trip. Anyone wishing to help should send a cheque (payable to the University of Toronto) to: Poculi Ludique Societas, Centre for Medieval Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

SENATOR MARSDEN FROM TORONTO-TADDLE CREEK

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO HAS A new senator. Sociology professor Lorna Marsden, 42, was sworn in January 31. She will leave her vice-provostial job in Simcoe Hall as soon as she can be replaced but she will continue to teach part time. In the Senate, she is expected to be a strong advocate of universities and of women's rights.

Marsden joined the faculty of U of T in 1972, the same year she became active in politics. From 1975 to 1980, she was vice-president of the federal Liberal Party and, for the first two of those years, was also president of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women. In 1980, the federal Liberals selected her as their policy chairman. *The Toronto Star* recently described her as "the one-member intellectual wing of the party's policy committee".

She came to Simcoe Hall last July, with administrative experience as an associate dean in the School of Graduate Studies and as chairman of the sociology department.

Newspaper columnist Joan Sutton once described Marsden as "a soft-spoken, responsible feminist (who) does not make headlines with quotable quotes because that is not her style . . . Lorna Marsden is not the sort of woman who makes waves. She is the sort of woman who would gather together a team to discover the source of the current and proceed to alter its direction."

As the senator from Toronto-Taddle Creek (her chosen designation), she plans to bring together all parliamentarians who graduated from U of T and all the people who now run the University, including the president, vice-presidents and principals.

Besides acquiring a senator, the University has also seen two named for investiture April 11 as Officers in the Order of Canada. Rev. John Kelly, 72, former president of the University of St. Michael's College, and Arthur Porter, 73, founding head of the University's Depart-

ment of Industrial Engineering, were among the 68 distinguished Canadians to be appointed to the order this year by Governor-General Edward Schreyer.

During his 20-year presidency of St. Mike's, Father Kelly gained a reputation as a fund raiser *par excellence*, was instrumental in establishing the Toronto School of Theology, headed a task force on the Transitional Year Program as well as a committee charged with redesigning the arts and science curriculum, and was an outspoken member of the University Senate and later of the Governing Council. For the past five years, he has been director of alumni affairs for the college. Outside the University, his activities have included campaigning against capital punishment and serving on the Ontario government's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender.

Professor Emeritus Arthur Porter came to U of T in 1961 to establish the industrial engineering department and served as its head for the next seven years. During that period he chaired the Expo '67 Advisory Committee for Science and Medicine and, within the University, the Presidential Committee on Audio-Visual Aids to Education.

Over the subsequent decade, he was commissioned to conduct studies of academic programs at the University of Western Ontario and of administrative problems at Kitchener's Conestoga College, but he is probably best known for his role as chairman of a royal commission on long-range electric power planning in Ontario. He has also served as chairman of the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council. Porter retired from the University in 1977. His current activities as a private consultant include membership on the U.S. Congressional Advisory Council on the Future of Nuclear Power in that country.

DISCORD RESOUNDS FROM MUSIC STUDY

DISCORD IS RIFE BETWEEN THE University's music divisions and its central administration over a discussion paper on the future of music studies at the University of Toronto. Drawn up by a six-member provostial committee, the document was originally meant to sketch out a plan for a single, integrated division of musical instruction, incorporating programs now offered by the Royal Conservatory of Music and the Faculty of Music. However, the committee recommended that community music teaching be separated from all other areas of music instruction at the University.

GRADUATES CLUB OF TORONTO

Founded 1964

A non-profit singles club
for graduates.

Regular fortnightly dances
and other social events.

Enquiries:

J. Erson

(416) 621-6346

Accordianist Joseph Macerollo, president of the Conservatory's faculty association, says the committee should not have changed direction without having notified anyone. All the briefs were submitted with the original mandate in mind, he says, and they would probably have been very different if their authors had been aware of the change in direction.

Macerollo is among those who speculate that the decision to separate out the community teaching function has less to do with academic concerns than with material considerations. They point to the fact that the future of music studies at U of T is being deliberated at the same time that the University is considering plans for the commercial development of the Conservatory's Bloor Street site. The central administration insists that this is purely coincidental.

The plan outlined in the discussion paper recommends that, initially, all music instruction at U of T should be carried out under the name Royal Conservatory of Music, though there would be

idea of dispersing all of this and destroying a musical climate where teachers and students can truly thrive — to replace it with small units spread here and there — is not only depressing, it is sheer unconscionable folly."

Conservatory teacher David Fallis shares Marshall's view that a presence in the centre of the city is important to an institution's public profile. "The banks know what they're doing when they put up towers downtown."

Teachers at the Conservatory are also upset about the committee's recommendation that the Faculty of Music take over the Conservatory's Canada-wide graded examination system. Last year, more than 70,000 exams were taken in some 250 centres across the country. The discussion paper suggests that "the graded examination system, by its very ubiquity and size, has both caused and perpetuated what we have come to recognize as fundamental problems in music teaching. Exercises and pieces have become stepping stones, not to realizing the student's potential to make music, but to negotiating the hazards of the next examination."

One of the most dramatic changes proposed in the examination system would be the reduction of the number of grades from 10 to five, plus the associateship of the Royal Conservatory of Toronto (A.R.C.T.) which would no longer be divided into "performer" and "teacher" classifications. Depending on the availability of financial support from federal and provincial sources, a national advisory board, representing musical interests across Canada, would be established to recommend to the dean new standards and a more flexible syllabus.

"The standards for the whole nation shouldn't be set by what is perceived to be a little Toronto club," says Vice-Provost Roger Wolff, who chaired the music studies committee.

This is the fourth study within 10 years of the relationship between the Conservatory and the Faculty. Gustav Ciamaga, dean of the Faculty and acting principal of the Conservatory, predicts that a fifth report might be necessary.

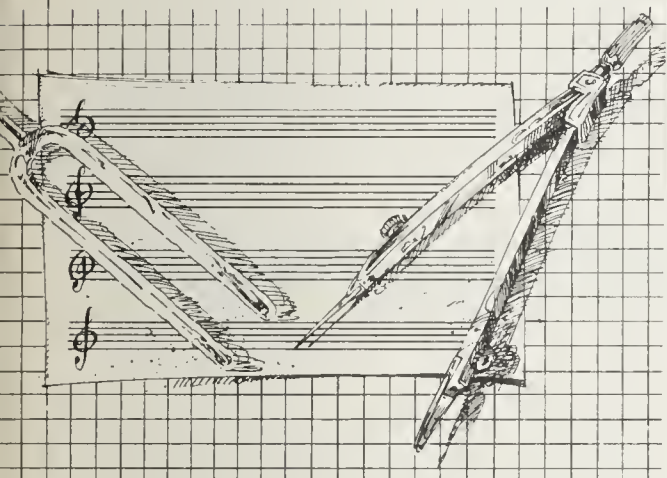
"The problem with all these reports," he says, "is that the committees have bitten off too much. The study of music at U of T is just too big a topic."

He is not optimistic that any study could rationalize a music program that embraces such disparate elements as scholars in medieval music and three-year-olds taking Suzuki-style lessons on the violin. If there is a fifth report, Ciamaga thinks it will have to zero in on a single aspect of music training, such as the community music program.

two distinct components — a faculty of music, led by a dean, and a community music division, under a director. At the end of a transitional period of not more than 10 years, the community music division would negotiate with the University for independence and for the right to use the Royal Conservatory name.

During the transitional period, 11 branches would be added to the present nine, which includes the main branch, next to Varsity Stadium, on Bloor Street. The committee recommends that the branches play a community service role — providing centres for community ensembles, workshops for people who build musical instruments and music appreciation classes for senior citizens — in addition to offering one-on-one studio instruction. A main branch, not necessarily the largest and not necessarily downtown, would include the division's administrative offices.

Soprano and Conservatory alumna Lois Marshall is unequivocally opposed: "The



Immersion in France

The University of Tours in the fabulous Chateaux Country offers one month language courses for beginners to advanced students of French. Afternoons are free to enjoy faculty-conducted excursions in the beautiful Loire Valley, Brittany, Normandy, etc.

Our low rate includes scheduled return flights to Paris, university residence accommodation, most meals, tuition, group transfers from Paris!

Departures on June 30, July 29 and August 31.

Inclusive prices from

Toronto, Montreal	\$1968.00
Edmonton, Calgary	\$2198.00
Vancouver	\$2298.00

Special add-on rates from other major Canadian cities

Other language programs offered: Immersion in Spain and Immersion in Germany. Departure dates available upon request. Regular monthly departures now available. Call or write for full details

Ship's School Educational Tours Ltd.

95 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont.
N3T 2J1 Tel: (519) 756-4900

ROM

WORLDS AWAY
FROM THE EVERYDAY

A special invitation to University of Toronto alumni.

Become a member of the ROM and enjoy many unique benefits including the exclusive Members' Lounge. The licensed lounge is the ideal place to entertain friends, clients or visitors.

For membership information, please call (416) 978-3704 during business hours.


ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

Avenue Road at Bloor

U.C. PAYS TRIBUTE TO CITY'S 150TH YEAR



Toronto
as described by Earle Birney in 1926

*Toronto's Banks and Churches smell the same,
alike — secure from famine and from fame,
Toronto's hearts beat loyally in tune,
Cold as her March and humid as her June,
Slow to applaud but in negation pronto,
O God! O Sunday! O Toronto!*

IN RECOGNITION OF TORONTO'S SESQUICENTENNIAL, the sixth annual University College symposium, held January 16 to 21, took as its title "A Splendour of Cities." The symposium, which provides a time for academics, students and alumni to meet together, explored not only Toronto but other cities and even the idea of the city through talks, films, exhibits and concerts. Co-ordinator Jack Stevenson, a philosophy professor at U.C., managed to attract such diverse participants as President David Strangway and artist Michael Snow, poet Earle Birney and architect Eberhart Zeidler.

U.C. dean of women Ann Hutchison, who attended most of the sessions, remarked, "No two people would come away with the same perspective."

Highlights included Earle Birney's reading of his poems on cities of the world, U of T Press editor Ian Montagnes' talk and slide show on the course of Taddle Creek from its speculated origins in Wychwood Park to its entry into the bay at Berkeley Street and the Esplanade, and urban geographer Jacob Spelt's illustrated lecture on the dreams of Toronto's 19th-century planners and the reality of the city's development. Other lectures and films covered a geographical gamut including Berlin, London, Rome, Kyoto, Paris, Stockholm, Dublin and Glasgow. Poet Raymond Souster and photographer Bill Brooks (U.C. '63) introduced their new book *Queen City* with a poetry reading and photographic exhibition. The Faculty of Music produced a concert of "Musical Memories of Toronto" featuring the premiere performance of Professor Emeritus Godfrey Ridout's *Oppidi Porci Cantemus* (Let Us Sing of Hogtown).

A special feature of this year's symposium was a day-long program for alumni on Saturday, organized by Annita Wilson (U.C. '52). The more than 100

alumni attending were treated to illustrated lectures by U.C. principal Peter Richardson on Corinth, fine art professor Luba Eleen on three medieval cities and English professor Allan Thomas' videotape, "London Street Folk of the 1850s." After lunch in the Croft Chapter House, Eberhart Zeidler, whose work includes Ontario Place and the Eaton Centre, spoke on "The Future of the Past." The day ended with a tour of "The Glory of Toronto," architectural drawings from the Horwood Collection displayed in the Justina M. Barnicke Gallery at Hart House, with U.C. fine art professor Douglas Richardson who put the exhibition together.

MARCH IS MUSIC MONTH

VIOLINIST YEHUDI MENUHIN AND pianist Oscar Peterson will receive honorary degrees at a special Music Convocation on March 14 at 4 p.m. in Convocation Hall. Preceding the Convocation, the U of T Concert Choir and the University Singers, conducted by University organist John Tuttle, will perform a concert of choral music.

In honour of this event, the Faculty of Music has declared March music month and assembled an ambitious musical pot pourri. Of particular note are the Canadian premiere of the Vaughan Williams opera *Sir John in Love*, an all-Beethoven concert by the Orford String Quartet and a performance by the Fenyves-Orloff-Parr Trio.

Members of the public are welcome at the Convocation. Information about the honorary graduands' responses is not available but, when Celia Franca received an honorary degree, she gave an impromptu demonstration of her art.

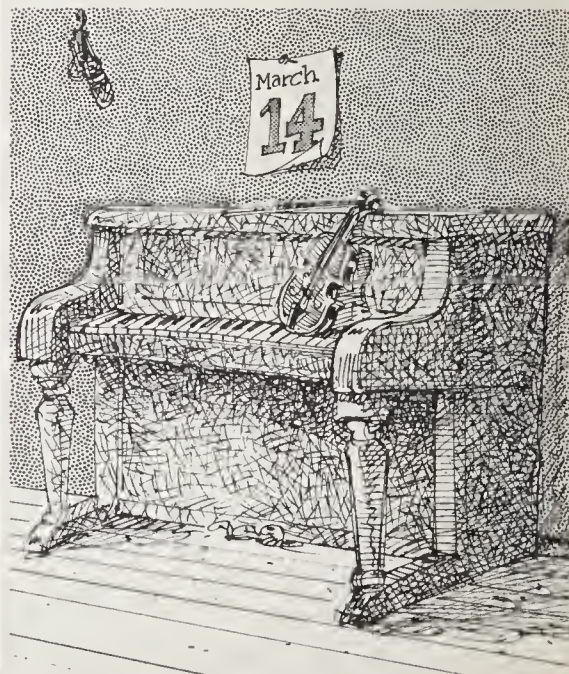
NEW FACES AT ALUMNI HOUSE

ALUMNI WHO DROP INTO ALUMNI HOUSE at 47 Willcocks Street for a visit will find new faces upstairs.

Senior in service but not in age is alumni assistant Barbara Woods. Barbara joined Alumni Affairs in September after graduating in June with a degree in English from Victoria and spending the summer working in the college's external relations office. She brings the talents and experience she gained as 1982-83 president of Vic's Students' Administrative Council to her work with students and young alumni.

Barbara acts as the liaison for the alumni associations of Erindale College, Forestry, Music, Nursing, Physical and Health Education, Scarborough College, Speech Pathology and Social Work. Those responsibilities entail a lot of evening meetings but she still finds time to satisfy her addiction to old movies on TV, especially if they feature Cary Grant.

Ed Thompson joined Alumni Affairs as assistant director on January 1. He previously held positions as assistant professor in the Department of Health Administration and co-ordinator of continuing education with the School of Physical and Health Education. He holds three degrees from U of T: a B.A. in sociology from Victoria College in 1967,



an M.A. in 1973 and Ph.D. in 1979 in educational theory.

At Alumni House, Ed manages the alumni records system, organizes continuing education programs and provides liaison with the alumni associations for Business Certificate, Dentistry, Education, Graduate Studies, Law, OISE and the T-Holders.

Ed serves as president of the Ontario Folk Dance Association and secretary of the Community Folk Arts Council of Metropolitan Toronto and was president of the Hart House Taddle Creek Investment Club, 1981-83.

Mary Martin moved over from her job as executive secretary of Convocation at Trinity College to become an assistant director at Alumni Affairs in November. Mary's work at Trinity included alumni programs and records, fund raising and public relations. In February, she moved to the Department of Private Funding as associate director and looks forward to continuing her association with the alumni as manager of the Varsity Fund. For the time being, her responsibilities at Alumni House will be handled by other members of the staff.

Mary received her B.A. in English from Trinity in 1969 and her M.A. in 1972. She can't sing a note and bears no resem-

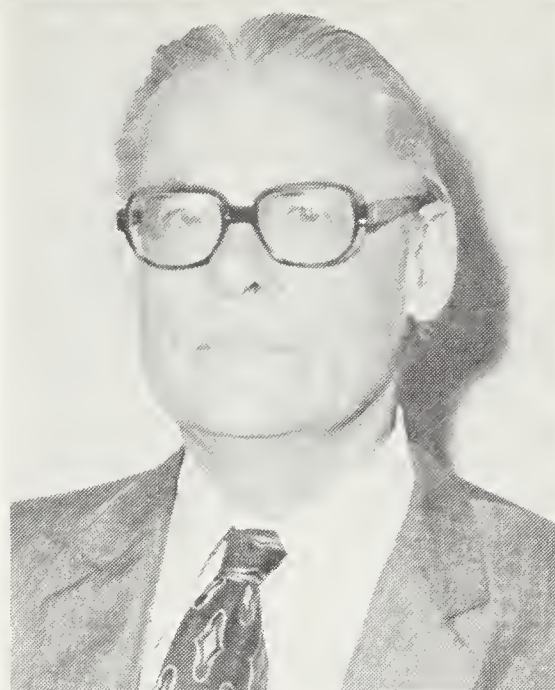
blance to Peter Pan but does write this column.

Along with the newcomers, alumni visitors will be pleased to find Jane Moffatt back at work after her maternity leave. Son Graham, born September 3, shares his mother with Alumni Affairs for two and a half days a week while she organizes the spring reunion.

SCHOLARSHIP SET TO HONOUR ROSS H. MACDONALD

STUDENTS OF PROFESSOR ROSS H. Macdonald (1913-1981) knew they could count on him for help through lean economic times, especially if they were studying Far Eastern history, language and linguistics, subjects that have drawn sparse scholarship support.

Upon his death, Prof. Macdonald's students, friends and family returned the favour by establishing the Ross H. Macdonald Scholarship in Far Eastern Studies and Canadian International Relations. The scholarship will enable students to study Chinese, Japanese and Korean language and linguistics.



Professor Ross H. Macdonald

Born in Korea, where his parents were Presbyterian missionaries, Macdonald graduated from the Canadian Academy at Kobe, Japan, before entering Victoria College. After graduating in 1936, he worked as a secretary in the office of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and served as a naval officer during World War II. After stints with the National Research Council, the Department of Na-

Varsity Arena Face-Lift This Spring!



Varsity arena will finally get its facelift this spring, a \$2,500,000 project made possible through alumni, who gave more than \$250,000 to a special appeal launched in 1981 by then President James Ham. The extra comes from a Win-tario grant of \$1,365,000 and from funds set aside in the University's budget for fire and safety improvements. Work will begin as soon as possible after the hockey season ends and must be completed before it

starts again in October. Plans call for repairing the leaky roof, widening the rink, improving changing rooms, flooring and corridors, installing a new ice plant, and making the building accessible to the physically handicapped.

There will also be a new facade attached to the north side of the building, as shown in the sketch, which will include an improved entry area and a lounge with dining and bar facilities for special events.

The result, says director of student services Eric McKee, will be restoration of the city's second largest arena (seating 6,200, it is larger than the Coliseum at the CNE) to a multi-purpose facility available to the University and to the public. Use has been restricted to hockey since the city barred a rock concert there several years ago. The arena was, among other things, where John P. Robarts was elected leader of the Ontario Tories.

tional Defence and the Russian Research Center at Harvard, where he earned his Ph.D., Macdonald returned to U of T to teach Far Eastern and Russian history. From 1972 on, he was associate professor of religious studies.

His concern for the welfare of his students led him to establish a series of scholarships for study in Russian and Far Eastern languages. The goal for the scholarship endowment in his name is \$50,000. Current contributions amount to \$11,000. Tax deductible donations should be sent to the Ross H. Macdonald Scholarship, Department of Private Funding, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

ASSOCIATIONS RESPOND TO ACCESSIBILITY FOR DISABLED STUDENTS

"THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. THERE are problems with the physical layout of the campus," says Eileen Barbeau, coordinator of services to the disabled.

Recognizing the difficulties faced by disabled students at U of T, several alumni associations have responded with generous contributions to projects sponsored by Barbeau's office. This fall, Convocation Hall became accessible to wheel chairs with the addition of a ramped entrance, automatic door opener and washroom changes. The entrance, through the Chancellor's door, was designed so that the facade of the building remains unchanged.

These relatively simple alterations cost \$37,268. The George Cedric Metcalf Foundation contributed \$25,000, a Winario grant accounted for \$6,149, and the U of T Alumni Association awarded \$4,000 from its special projects fund. The remaining \$2,100 came in donations from individuals and campus organizations.

Another project benefiting those confined to wheelchairs is the new ramp and automatic door at 256 McCaul Street, the home of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine. The Physical and Occupational Therapy Alumni Association undertook to raise \$10,000 through the Varsity Fund to cover the cost of the renovations. "Their involvement goes back to 1975 when they spearheaded the first accessibility guide for the campus," explains Barbeau. "It was their initiative that got that project off the ground."

Michael Barthmann (P & OT '80), president of the alumni association, is proud of the success of the special campaign. "Because we had a focus for our fund raising, we realized a 90 per cent increase in our giving and received more than

\$10,000 in two years. It was a valuable lesson for us. We need a reason to raise money." A project to serve the needs of the disabled was a natural for P & OT.

"The whole question of access is close to physical and occupational therapists on a day-to-day basis," says Barthmann. "It behooved us as professionals to put our own house in order before we tried to tell other institutions what to do. Down the line we hope to raise enough money to renovate the elevator, too."

The department, which also contributed to the project, held an official ceremony to open the new door on January 31. Barthmann cut a ribbon and associate dean and acting director J.T. Marotta unveiled a plaque commemorating the contribution of the alumni.

From another quarter, the Senior Alumni Association gave \$1,800 in December for the purchase of equipment for disabled students. Barbeau thinks she will use the money to buy amplification devices for hearing-impaired students to use in lectures and seminars.

A slightly different example of fund raising for the disabled is the Keith Garwood Memorial Fund. Garwood, a volunteer who worked with visually-impaired students, died in March 1982. Four of the students he had helped established the fund to recognize his service to them. Contributions poured in from his family, friends and colleagues. The \$1,300 collected has purchased three four-track tape players and one Braille. "They're in the Robarts Library and used all the time," says Barbeau. Five carrels in the Robarts are now reserved for the use of visually-impaired students thanks to her efforts.

Other projects in the works include a ramp and door for the Medical Sciences Building and the enormous challenge of making University residences assessable.

Barbeau estimates that currently 150 U of T students are disabled.

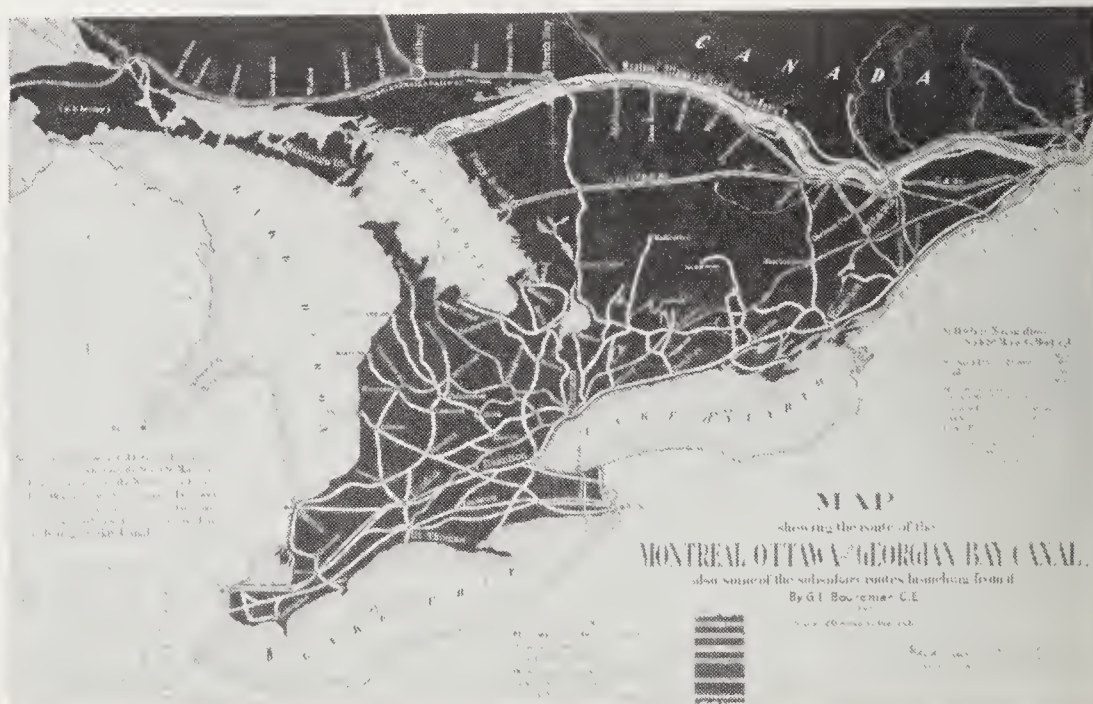
"I know the number is increasing," she says. "More people are making themselves known to me but also new students are becoming aware that conditions are improving. We do our best to provide program access even without building access. Classes can be juggled as long as we know in time. We're going to have many more disabled students."

ONTARIO'S HISTORY IN MAPS CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL YEAR

THE BLUE CARD THAT FELL INTO YOUR lap when you opened *The Graduate* is offering you the chance to be one of only 500 people who will purchase the special alumni edition of *Ontario's History in Maps*. Sponsored by the U of T Alumni Association and published by the University of Toronto Press, this numbered limited edition features a distinctive cover and end papers, as well as a full-colour reproduction of the map of the campus displayed in the Hart House Map Room.

The 300-page book, celebrating the province's bicentennial, presents a unique record of settlement and development from the arrival of the European explorers to the present. Editors R. Louis Gentilcore, professor of geography at McMaster University, and C. Grant Head, associate professor of geography at Wilfrid Laurier University, have selected nearly 300 maps, almost half presented in full colour, and provided explanatory text and informative captions.

The \$160 alumni edition is available only through the UTAA.



ALUMNI OPEN HOMES TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

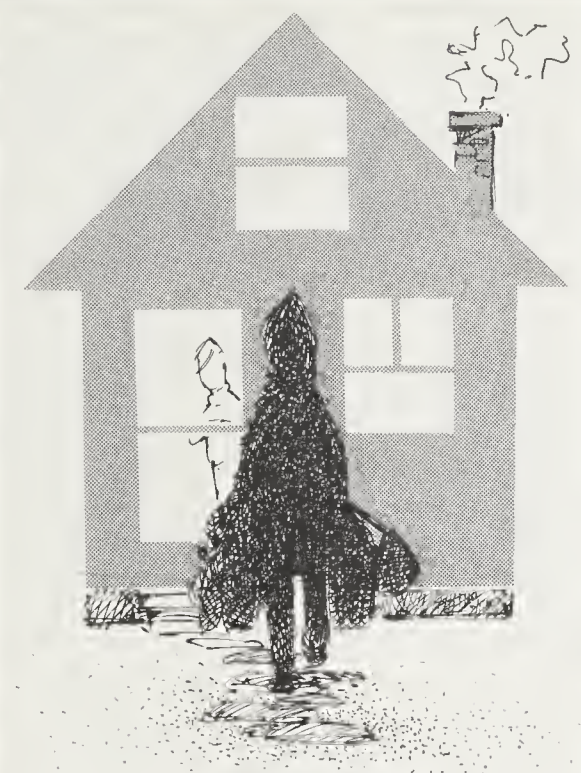
MORE THAN 70 FAMILIES HAVE OPENED their doors to U of T's foreign students through the host family program jointly sponsored by the International Student Centre and the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. Each student participating in the program is assigned a host family which undertakes to include the student in their activities at least once a month.

"We designed the program to give foreign students the opportunity to become more involved in Canadian society," explains Elizabeth Paterson, director of the ISC. "Students can find themselves caught up entirely in campus activities. They don't have a balanced picture of Canada or even of Toronto. Some of the students come from cultures where the family plays an important role in their lives. They're used to having older relatives they respect to consult for help with important decisions. Other students are lonely and want to be matched with their contemporaries."

Elsie and Hudson Standing of the IVCF have the job of matching students with hosts. "We never meet the families and students," says Elsie Standing. "We're just putting application forms together. There are some natural matches but if we're not successful the first time we make a rematch. We have volunteers phone both the students and the hosts to see how they're getting along."

The Standings have been involved with the program since the IVCF initiated it in 1981 with only 25 students. In September 1982 the ISC joined forces with the IVCF and the program has flourished.

"I'm sure every family has a different kind of relationship with their student," says Mrs. Standing. "Mine was a telephone friendship. Our student was from India, doing a Ph.D., and was too busy to come to the house very often. But she would phone to ask for help with her



problems. She is studying in California now and stays with us when she passes through Toronto."

Doctoral student Anupama Bhardwaj is enthusiastic about the program. "When I arrived in Toronto from Delhi the whole place was new to me. It was a case of landing at the airport and knowing no one. And I had never been away from my parents' home. It was wonderful to find the program."

Elizabeth (Trinity '65) and Tom (Trinity '62) Wilson and their two daughters are delighted to welcome Anupama as a member of their family. "We're trying to establish an informal relationship so that Anupama can feel comfortable phoning us or just dropping in," says Elizabeth. "We can see much more of her if it's that kind of casual arrangement. It's a fabulous opportunity for the children to learn about someone from a far off country." The Wilsons have entertained Anupama to dinner, taken her to a Christmas party and introduced her to skating. Anupama plans to prepare an

Indian meal for them.

Roy Fischer (Vic '62) and his wife Linda act as hosts for Ugandan Festus Bagoora. "We have mostly entertained Festus in our home," says Linda. "We have also toured the city with him and introduced him to our friends. Roy spent some time in Uganda and I was in West Africa, with CUSO, so when we applied to be a host family we thought that that experience would be helpful. In fact, he is such a personable fellow that anyone would enjoy spending time with him."

Festus, who is at U of T on a Commonwealth Scholarship working towards an M.Sc. in soil erosion and conservation, admits, "When I arrived in Canada I was a little bit lonely. I was glad to find the program. When you leave home you want to make friends so that you can exchange the values of the two countries and keep in touch after you return home." Festus had to leave his wife and children in Uganda. "The Fischers' children are about the same ages as mine so when I miss my children I visit them."

Not all the hosts participating in the program are families in the strict sense. Dorothy Galton, who has two grown-up daughters, lives alone. She was a volunteer English-as-a-second-language teacher at the ISC until her work interfered and she decided to sign up for the host family program. Her two students are Song Q. Yu, a civil engineering student from China, and Noboru Sugishima, a Japanese student working towards a master's degree in applied science. Dorothy has entertained them for dinner, taken them square dancing and introduced them to the U of T Outing Club.

"My parents in England were always hospitable to people from foreign parts while I was growing up," she explains. "It's just part of my background. You can't fail, it seems to me. The mere fact that people travel and study makes them interesting. Contact with them expands one's own horizons so much. For me, the program is a very selfish way of being friendly with people."

Versatel

Quality Offset Printing
& Graphic Design

Custom Printing Services: Research Reports, Books, Academic Studies, White Papers, Theses, Reprints, Newsletters, Brochures, Booklets, etc.

- Instant & Commercial Printing
- Design, Layout & Typesetting
- Bindery Facilities

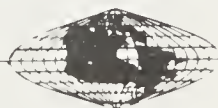
1905 Leslie Street Don Mills, Ontario

449-6805

THORNE RIDDELL

Chartered Accountants

Offices throughout Canada



Box 262, Commercial Union Tower
Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Canada M5K 1J9

International firm **KMG** Klynveld Main Goerdeler

THE CRASH OF '84, & WHAT IS SEMIOTICS?

LECTURES

Mind & Matter '84.

Tuesdays, April 3, 10 and 17.

The Alumni of Victoria College will present two series this spring.

No. 1: Nations in the News.

"The Crash of '84? The Third World and the International Financial System." Prof. G.K. Helleiner, Department of Economics.

"United States Foreign Relations."

Prof. John Sigler, Carleton University.

"Soviet Foreign Policy in Retrospect."

Prof. Andrew Rossos, Department of History.

No. 2: New Trends in Literary Theory.

"The Current Explosion in Literary Theory: A Survey and an Assessment."

Prof. Julian Patrick, Department of English.

"The Expanding Boundaries of Literature." Prof. Northrop Frye, University Professor, Department of English.

"Semiotics: What Is It?" Prof. Paul Bouissac, Departments of French and Linguistics.

All lectures will be at Victoria College. 8 p.m.

Fees: series \$20, senior citizens \$12; guest fee \$7 per lecture; students \$4 per lecture.

Early registration is advised since enrolment is limited.

Listings were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in case of changes. Letters should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

Mind & Matter '84 is divided into two parts: spring (listed here) and a fall series which will be presented in October.

Information, 978-3813.

Law in Mesopotamia.

Wednesday, May 2.

Prof. John A. Brinkman, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago. 3154 Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Information: Society for Mesopotamian Studies, 978-4769.

MEETINGS

U of T Alumni Association.

Tuesday, May 15.

Annual meeting. Order of business: annual reports, appointment of auditors, election of officers, other matters. Please note that alumni must submit items for the agenda to the secretary by *Monday, May 14*. West Hall, University College. 8 p.m.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2365.

Canadian Perspectives, Spring 1984

Three lecture-discussion series for senior alumni and friends will be held on Mondays, April 2 to 30 from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. and Tuesdays, April 3 to May 1, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon in the media room (179) of University College and on Thursdays, April 5 to May 3 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon in the Council Chamber, Scarborough College.

The Monday afternoon series will include evolution of the human mind, international politics and the Olympics, U of T Library Automation Systems and Mavis Gallant reading from her work. The Tuesday morning series will include friendship, the ocean floor, Shakespeare and *Star Wars* and motion vs. rest in orthopaedics. In the Thursday morning series, memory and the mind, near eastern archaeology, the Loyalists, historical background of east-west relations and genetics and heredity will be discussed.

Registration fee for each series of five lectures is \$15 per person. Early registration is advisable since enrolment is limited and places are filled quickly.

Information and registration: Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St.; telephone (416) 978-2367.

Alumni of Victoria College.

Wednesday, May 16.

Annual meeting. Guest speaker, Hon. Pauline M. McGibbon, C.C. (Victoria '33). Alumni Hall, Victoria College.

8 p.m.

Information, 978-3813.

CONCERTS

SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE

Scarborough College Chorus.

Sunday, April 1.

Program includes Handel's *The Ways of Zion Do Mourn* and Mozart's *Coronation Mass*. Room to be confirmed. 3 p.m.

Information, music program office, 284-3126.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Royal Conservatory Orchestra.

Friday, April 13.

Gala concert featuring conductors of professional training program in competition for Heinz Unger Award; program includes premier of work by Peter Paul Koprowski commissioned for this event, Beethoven's *Egmont Overture* and Brahms' *Variations on a Theme by Haydn*.

Friday, April 27.

Guest conductor James Yannatos, program includes *Scherzo* from Mendelssohn's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and Mozart's *Symphony No. 38 in D "Prague"*.

Church of the Redeemer, Bloor and Avenue Road. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$4.50, \$7 and \$9.50; students, senior citizens and handicapped \$3.50, \$5 and \$6.50. Box office, 978-5470.

Mary Kenedi, Piano.

Sunday, April 15.

Program includes works by Mozart, Chopin, Bartok and Liszt. Concert Hall. 8 p.m.

Royal Conservatory Chamber Choir.

Saturday, April 28.

Music director Giles Bryant, program includes works by Somers, Gabrieli and Vaughan Williams. Church of the Holy Trinity, Trinity Square (Eaton Centre). 8 p.m.

Art Gallery Series.

Sunday, April 29.

Royal Conservatory Junior Strings, director Yaakov Geringas; program includes works by Vivaldi, Schumann and Haydn.

Sunday, May 13.

Victor Danchenko, violin, with Vera Danchenko, accompanist; program includes works by Bach, Beethoven and Kreisler.

Series supported by Gannett Foundation and Mediacom Industries Inc.

Walker Court, Art Gallery of Ontario. 3 p.m.

Information on all Conservatory concerts available from publicity office, 978-3771.

PLAYS & OPERAS

Our Town.

March 29 to April 1 and April 4 to 7.

By Thornton Wilder, Graduate Centre for Study of Drama season at Glen Morris Studio Theatre, Glen Morris St. Performances at 8 p.m.

Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$2.

Information, 978-8668.

Opera Excerpts.

April 27 and 28, May 2 and 4.

Four programs of excerpts, Opera Division, Faculty of Music, 1984 season. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. Performances at 8 p.m.

Tickets \$3 after 5 p.m. on day of performance.

Information, 978-3744.

CONVOCATIONS

Trinity Faculty of Divinity.

Wednesday, May 2.

Strachan Hall, Trinity College. 8.30 p.m.

Information, 978-2651.

Wycliffe College.

Monday, May 7.

Sheraton Hall, Wycliffe College. 8 p.m.

Information, 979-2870.

Knox College.

Wednesday, May 9.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-5400.

Emmanuel College.

Thursday, May 10.

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-3811.

EXHIBITIONS

Justina M. Barnicke Gallery, Hart House.

March 22 to April 19.

West Gallery: Jayce Salloum, "In the Absence of Heroes" Part III:

Paradigmatic Shifts — installation of ektacolour photographs.

East Gallery: Aiko Suzuki, "Stanley Park Parade" — fibre installation.

April 26 to May 24.

West gallery: Robbin Yager, pastel drawings.

East Gallery: Rachel Rotenberg, sculpture.

Gallery hours: Tuesday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Scarborough College.

April 2 to 20.

Stephen Cruise, installation.

April 23 to May 31.

Fifth annual juried student show.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Robarts Library.

April 3 to 28.

Cyprus through the Ages. Sponsored by Cypriot Students Association at the U of T.

May 1 to June 29.

Research for Living — The University of Toronto. Provincial bicentennial exhibition sponsored by Community Relations Office with co-operation of U of T Archives and academic departments.

MISCELLANY

Woodsworth College Tenth Anniversary Dinner.

Saturday, March 31.

Speaker, Hon. David Crombie, P.C., M.P. Ballroom, Royal York Hotel. 8 p.m. Tickets \$25.

Information and reservations, 978-5340.

Alumni-Faculty Award Dinner.

Wednesday, April 4.

Ninth winner of Alumni-Faculty Award will speak at dinner. Moss Scholarships will be awarded. Great Hall, Hart House. 6.30 p.m. Tickets \$20.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2366.

Art Sale.

Friday and Saturday, April 6 and 7.

Selection of contemporary art. Seeley Hall, Trinity College. Friday, 6 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Opening night admission \$5 includes refreshments and chance to win

painting by Hon. R. Roy McMurtry. *Information: Office of Convocation, Trinity College, 978-2651.*

Wizards of Gauze.

Saturday, April 14.

A glance at U of T's medical history makers; annual open house at medicine. Medical Sciences Building. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Information: Medical Society, 978-8730.

Law Alumni Dinner.

Saturday, April 28.

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the modern Faculty of Law. The three former deans of the school will be special guests. Great Hall, Hart House. 7.30 p.m.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.

Tea and Fashion Show.

Wednesday, May 9.

Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement, annual fundraising tea in aid of summer program. Walk-through fashion show will be presented by Patricia White at 1.30 and 3 p.m.

President's house, 93 Highland Ave. 1 to 4.15 p.m. Rosedale bus stops at door. No tickets necessary, donations at door.

Information: Mrs. J.W. McDonald, 225-9006; Mrs. S.G. Triantis, 481-0779.

Open House.

Thursday to Saturday, May 10 to 12.

Art work of the Art as Applied to Medicine program will be on display at the department. Third floor, 256 McCaul St. Thursday, 10.15 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Friday, 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Information, 978-2658.

Book Sale.

Spring 1984.

Woodsworth College needs all kinds of books, hard or soft cover, for tenth anniversary sale; please bring to the college, 119 St. George St.

Information, 978-4197.

Preparation for Retirement

A series of seven seminars on topics including health in retirement, seniors and the law, alternative housing arrangements, will be given Tuesdays, March 27 to May 8 from 7.45 to 9.45 p.m. at 162 St. George Street. Sponsored by the Senior Alumni, the series is open to all who might find it useful. Registration fee is \$20 per person.

Information and registration: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2367.

Unclaimed Diplomas

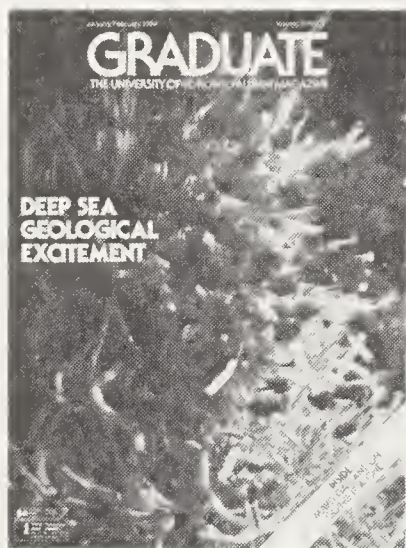
If one of the many unclaimed diplomas in the Office of Academic Statistics and Records, eighth floor, Robarts Library, is yours, why not pick it up or have it sent to you by registered mail?

If you pick it up, you will need identification; if you send someone, please provide a letter of authorization.

If you write, address your letter to: Diplomas, Office of Academic Statistics and Records, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, and enclose a certified cheque or money order for \$6.50.

All of the following information, typed or printed, is required: your graduation name; address; date of convocation; degree; faculty or school, and college if applicable; student number. If your name has changed since graduation, please provide some proof of your former name.

All May/June 1982 diplomas not picked up will be destroyed on September 4, 1984. A replacement fee, currently \$30, will be assessed after that date.



THANK YOU

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD/BY CHRIS JOHNSON

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 25

THE WINNERS OF THE Graduate Test No. 23 in the Nov./Dec. issue were Dr. and Mrs. W.M. Gray of Tantallon, N.S. A copy of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. V, 1801-1820, has been sent to them. We received a total of 269 entries.

For Test No. 25, the U of T Press has generously provided *Iron*, cast and wrought iron in Canada from the 17th century to the present, by Eric Arthur and Thomas Ritchie, a splendid illustrated history of everything from steamships to stoves, trains to trivets, spits to spittoons, a tribute to the skill and inventiveness of the ironworker.

Entries must be postmarked on or before April 30. The solution will be in the May/June issue, along with the winner of Test No. 24 from Jan./Feb. The winner of Test No. 25 will be in the Sept./Oct. issue.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

Solution to The Graduate Test No. 24

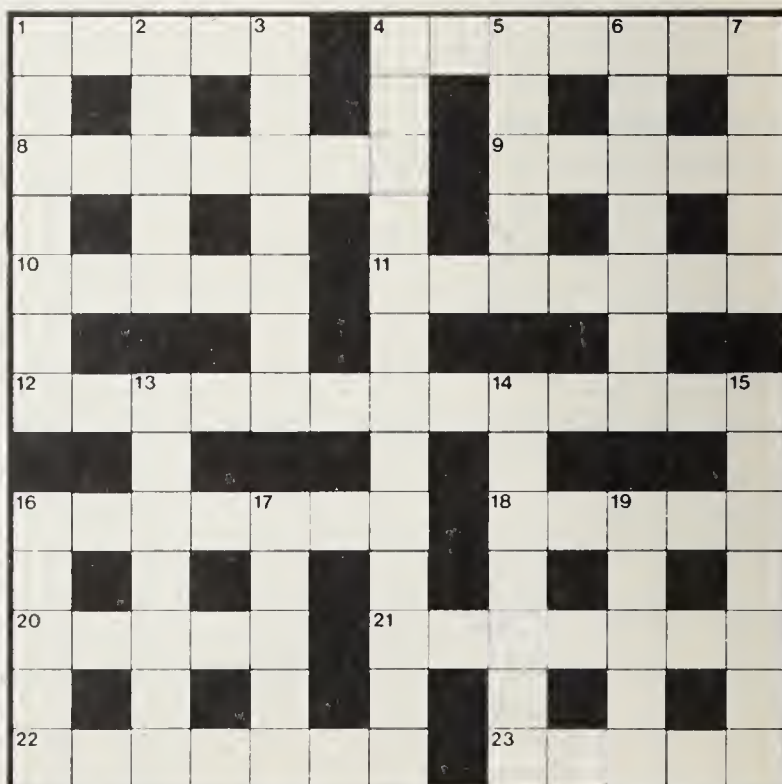
B	A	N	K	I	N	G	C	R	A	V	E	S
A	O	N	A	O	E	I	O					
B	E	N	E	F	I	C	L	E	R	G	Y	
B	C	I	E	F	I	G	B					
L	L	O	Y	D	S	D	E	S	C	R	I	B
E	M	E	N	S	N	A						
E	M	U	L	A	T	E	L	I	E	N		
I	S	E	E	R	A							
C	O	S	T	C	U	R	R	E	N	C	Y	
A	S	C	T	V	R	F						
T	R	I	L	L	I	O	N	C	I	N	E	M
A	O	O	N	A	E	E	I					
W	I	N	D	S	H	I	E	L	D	W	I	P
B	E	E	C	S	E	E	L					
A	U	D	I	T	S	O	R	D	E	R	L	Y

ACROSS

1. Primate in public relations daily? (5)
4. Weariness of communist in explosion (7)
8. City in Florida (or city in California gets nod otherwise) (7)
9. Bit of lab lost in shaking purple stimulant (5)
10. Leave the east with penny in present (5)
11. Mountain always is French (7)
12. Very angry with a doppelganger (6,7)
16. Draws cartoons backwards, misses a point, but has ability to keep at it (7)
18. Verne mixed up? Impossible! (5)
20. One with two feet put one quietly in bed (5)
21. Revolves about half bare headdresses (7)
22. Oriental work held by fat cat (7)
23. Point in dislike of speed (5)

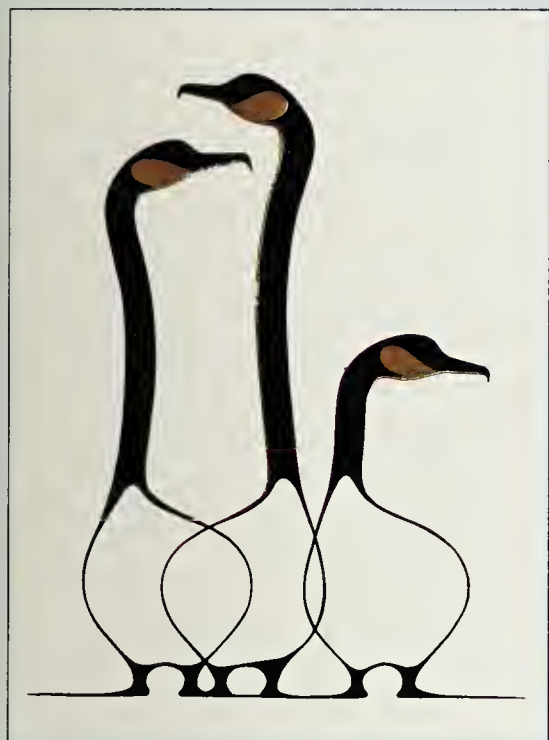
DOWN

1. Lead wanderer inside saying . . . (7)
2. . . father went ahead but seemed insignificant (5)
3. Extended subscription when Levesque married (7)
4. Smashed (listen to Edward), having lost lover? (6,7)
5. Out and about outside; that's the way (5)
6. Empty out quietly in take out (7)
7. Worth a cleft mitre (5)
13. Current put in to scare off cleaner (7)
14. King has no come back within a month (7)
15. Expect minerals in payment (7)
16. Fortune-teller is up by fifty (5)
17. Prime minister loses right country (5)
19. Vessels go by way of heartless deprivation (5)



Benjamin Chee Chee

Alumni Media is pleased to present 9 reproductions of works by the late Benjamin Chee Chee. These are the only reproductions authorized by the artist's estate.



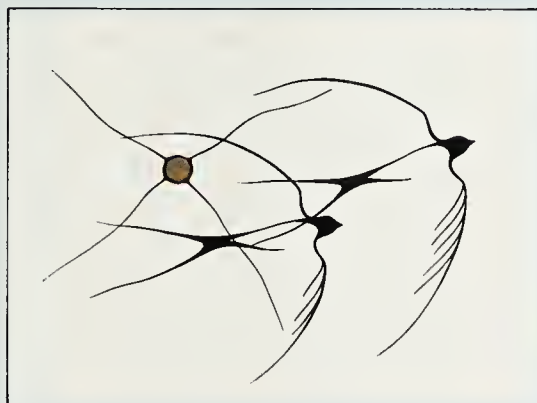
A Friends

A mainly self-taught artist, Chee Chee was a prominent member of the second generation of woodland Indian painters.

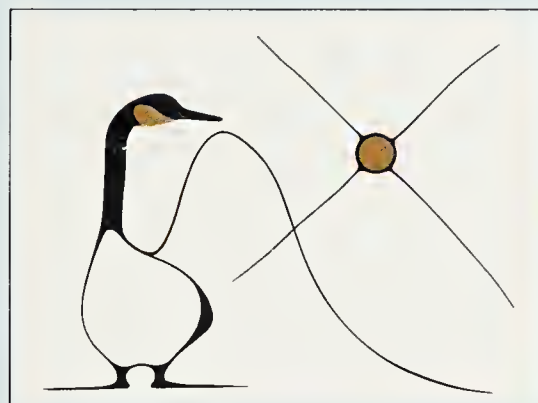
Unlike many of his contemporaries who employed direct and “primitive” means, Chee Chee’s work was influenced by modern abstraction. His style reduced line and image in keeping with international modern art.

At the age of 32, at the height of his success, Chee Chee died tragically by suicide.

These reproductions are printed on high quality, textured stock and measure 48 cm x 61 cm (19"x24").



B Swallows



C *Good Morning*



D Proud Male



E Mother & Child



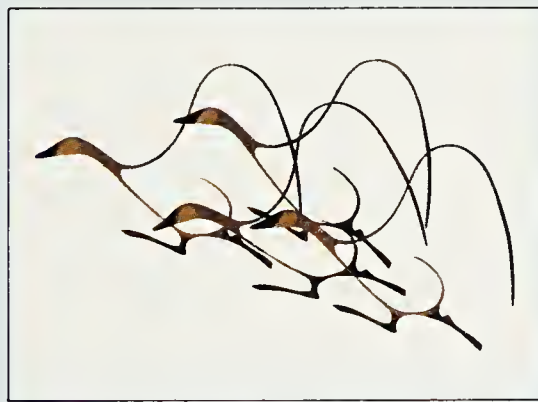
F Sun Bird



G Spring Flight



H Wait For Me



I Autumn Flight

Please send me the following Benjamin Chee Chee print reproductions at \$23.95 each or \$88.00 for any four, plus \$4.85 for handling and shipping (overseas: \$7.50). Ontario residents add 7% sales tax.

Indicate quantities:

Cheque or money order to Alumni Media enclosed:

Charge to my Master Charge, Visa or American Express Account No.

Name _____

Street

Apt.

Expiry date:

City

Prov.

P. Code

Signature

Alumni Media, 124 Ava Rd., Toronto, Ontario M6C 1W1

UNCONDITIONAL MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

If you are not satisfied, please return your purchase to us and your money will be returned (*less handling and postage*).

Carrington: Aged to Perfection.



Only time can make a whisky this smooth and mellow.
Only you can appreciate it.

Carrington Canadian Whisky